The Columbian.

VOL 42. BLOOMSBURG, PA., THURSDAY FEBRUARY 21, 1907. NO. 8.

ADDING NEW ACCOUNTS
AT THE
Farmers National Bank.
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS $150,000.

We are constantly adding new accounts and our business is increasing at a very satisfactory rate. If you have not already opened an account with us, we invite you to do so now.

In Point of Business Success and Financial Strength this Bank Occupies Front Rank.

C. M. CREVELING, Pres. M. MILLEISEN. Cashier.

THE TOWN ELECTION.

SORT OF AN INDEPENDENT DAY.

Coleman Elected President.

The election in Bloomsburg on Tuesday was a hotly contested one. A large vote was polled notwithstanding the unpleasant weather. For President of Council there were 1258 votes cast, James H. Coleman, the Democratic nominee, receiving 813, and J. H. Fidler, the Republican candidate, 435.

C. W. Runyon, independent candidate, was elected councilman, defeating Arthur Naylor, one of the Democratic nominees. The other councilmen elected are James Magee, J. W. Zeigler, John Deily, Republican, William Kashner, H. C. Rulon, Democrats, and C. W. Runyon independent.

For School Director E. F. Carpenter, Republican, and F. B. Hartman, Prohibitionist were elected, defeating R. R. Zarr, Democrat. The vote for this office was remarkably close, Carpenter receiving 814, Hartman 759, and Zarr 735. Mr. Hartman has been on the board the past three years.

In Bloom Poor District the old members were all re-elected, Drake and Eves, independents defeating Wesley Morris and Chas Welliver, the Democratic nominees, and Thos. Webb, independent. O. T. Wilson, Republican nominee was re-elected. This indicates that the voters are satisfied with the present management.

Following is the vote cast in Bloomsburg:

	1st	2nd	3rd	4th
President				
J H. Coleman D	178	187	234	214
John E. Fidler R	92	113	147	83
Members of Council				
John Deily R	137½	409½	185	94
J. E. Zeigler R	135½	88	324	90
James Magee R	342½	303	271	185
Wm. Kashner D	116½	134½	249	750
Harry Rulon D	132½	124½	349	247
A. B. Naylor D	139	167	100	89
C. W. Runyon P	293	221	421	167
T. F. Conner P	117	172	90	42
Dir. Poor Dist.				
O. T. Wilson R	308	163½	223	136½
C. Welliver D	165½	204½	149	108
Wesley Morris D	19	16½	27½	36½
F.R. Drake C	155½	110	329½	424½
Chandlee Eves Ind.	50½	70½	102½	56
Thomas Webb P	62	252	147½	95
School Directors				
E. F. Carpenter R	181	263	213	157
R R. Zarr D	112	116	288	219
F. B. Hartman P	223	158	193	185
Judge of Election				
John Scott R	66			
Charles Pensyl D	195			
Isaiah Deily R		109		
Geo. Yost D		172		
Wm. Webb R			241	
Arthur Traub D			111	
M. T. Ohl				53
John W. Fry				227
Inspectors				
Frank Rupert R	118			
C. C. Furman D	137			
Jos Garrison R		155		
Chas. Hess D		121		
Isaiah Hagenbuch R			165	
Geo. Kline D			170	
E. J. Gearinger R				71
H. D. Knorr D				207
Registry Assessor				
A. E. Meyers R	144			
G. W. Sterner D.	116			
R. Morris R		174		
R. Morris D		90		
J. M. Lewis R			219	
D. F. Weiss D			151	
C. Kashner R				152
W. A. Kramer D				139
Assessors				
C. S. Fornwald R.	132	115	164	96
W. F. Stohner D	118	113	186	179

EASTER.

Easter can never be earlier than March 21, nor later than April 25, since it is the first Sunday after the full moon that happens on or nearest to March 11, and if this falls on a Sunday, then Easter is to be the Sunday following. In 1818 Easter was March 22. Since 1875 there have been seven Easters in March, including the Easter of this year, which falls March 31.

SATURDAY'S COURT

Court was held on Saturday for the hearing of motions, &c.

The petition of E. B. Gilpin was presented asking for an injunction to restrain J. J. Robinson from using a patent for a folding bed. Preliminary injunction granted, and hearing fixed for March 20th.

Petition presented by District Attorney Small asking for a rule to show cause why the charter of the West Berwick Social Club should not be revoked. Rule granted, returnable February 27th.

In the matter of the Overseers of the Poor of Jordan township vs Overseers of the Poor of Pine township. Exceptions to the finding of facts and conclusions of law by the Court were filed, and exceptions noted and bill sealed for the Directors of Jordan township.

In the matter of the sale of the real estate of Mary Appleman deceased the bond of the administrator was approved.

Upon petition of T. E. Hyde, receiver of the Bloomsburg Lumber and Manufacturing Company he was authorized by the Court to make sale of the real estate clear of all liens.

On petition, viewers were appointed to assess the damages of Edward Hughes caused by the construction of S. B. and B. railroad near Berwick.

Report of viewers vacating a road in Catawissa township near Ziba Barnes was confirmed absolutely.

Elizabeth A. Yeager vs. J. P. Fritz, judgment was taken for want of an appearance.

W. S. Laubach was appointed guardian of Stephen K. and Frances Dresher, minor children of Sarah Dresher, deceased. Bond required $2,000 for each ward.

The report of the inspectors of a bridge in Fishingcreek township, near John M. Buckalew's was approved by the Court.

A petition was presented by Col. Freeze representing Clark Christian which stated that a view had been held and a public road laid to and through lands of C. L. Sands and that the viewers had allowed damages to said Sands on account of the said road. That Sands never attended the view, and had been tendered the amount of damages assessed which he refused to accept. The petition stated that exceptions had been filed to the confirmation of the report of viewers which had been dismissed by the Court, but that no exception had been taken to the amount of damages. The petition asked for the final confirmation of the report of viewers and for permission to pay the amount of damages to Wm. Chrisman, Sands' attorney. Mr. Chrisman now wanted to file exceptions, Col. Freeze held that the day for filing exceptions had passed, and he was too late. The Court took the papers and held the matter under advisement.

In re Conyngham township, petition presented by the Locust Mountain Coal and Iron Co. to make the roads in said township as has been the practice for years.

In the estate of John Kelchner, deceased. Exceptions filed to the account are withdrawn.

Agnes Shuman was appointed guardian of Florence P., Howard M., and Robert I. Gunther, minor children of Anna M. Gunther, late of Catawissa, deceased. Bond in $600 for each ward.

Miss Helen Carpenter has been elected a critic teacher in the Model school, by the trustees of the Normal School. For the past year she has been taking a special course in primary work at Dekalb, Illinois.

COMPTROLLER'S CALL.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

The Bloomsburg National Bank

At the Close of Business January 26th, 1907.

RESOURCES.		LIABILITIES.	
Loans and Investments	$535,223.28	Capital Stock,	$100,000.00
Furniture and Fixtures	8,000.00	Surplus and Profits	41,761.12
Cash and Reserve	78,564.26	Circulation	100,000.00
		Bank Deposits	11,799.17
		Individual Deposits	368,227.25
	$621,787.54		$621,787.54

Wm. H. Hidlay, Cashier. A. Z. Schoch, President.

ABOUT THE BALLOTS.

Complaint is made that the ballots for West Berwick borough were wrongly printed, and that the result may be that the election in those boroughs will be declared void.

The ballots were all printed at the Columbian Office, and were printed in accordance with the copy furnished us. No mistake was made here.

Columbia county has several ways of printing ballots for different localities. There is the regular form for boroughs, another for townships, another for the Bloom Poor District, and still another for Conyngham School district. Papers are sent in to the Commissioner's office without any instructions whatever as to the make up of the ticket. Frequently more persons are nominated by caucuses than can be elected, and when several persons are nominated for the same office there is nothing to indicate how many are to be elected. The Commissioners' clerk and the printer have to do a lot of guessing, as it is impossible to make up a correct ticket from some of the papers filed.

There is no reason why there should ever be any trouble about ballots. As required by law, a sample ballot was sent to the judge of election of every district last week, Thursday. This is done so that corrections may be made if there is any error. If the judge sticks it in his pocket and makes no effort to see that it is all right, he is not the man for the job. The ballots are supposed to be prepared properly, but with our complicated system mistakes will happen, and the sending out of specimens is to give time for correction if any are needed.

GONE TO CALIFORNIA.

Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Peacock, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Ikeler, Mrs. C. W. Funston of this town, and Miss Ella G. Stewart of Orangeville, left on Tuesday morning for a six weeks trip to California. They are going by way of Washington, Palm Beach, New Orleans, and thence by the Southern Pacific, taking two weeks to reach California. They will return by Yellowstone Park, on the Union Pacific.

DIRECTORS' CONVENTION.

The school directors of Columbia county will hold their annual convention some time in March, and it is proposed that their wives shall accompany them. The expectation is now that the convention will wind up with a banquet.

EX-SHERIFF McHENRY ILL.

Ex-Sheriff J. B. McHenry of Benton is seriously ill at his home. He has eaten nothing for more than a week, and his condition is regarded as critical. He has many friends all over the county, and the result will be anxiously awaited.

ON SOUTHERN TOUR.

Mr. and Mrs. L. N. Moyer started Tuesday for a southern trip. They went first to Hagerstown Md. thence to Chattanooga, Tenn. They will visit Birmingham, Alabama, and points in Florida and other southern places.

The Calliepian Society will present a drama in five acts entitled, "The Confederate Spy," in Normal Auditorium, on Friday evening, February 22nd.

TO AMEND LICENSE LAW.

Liquor Dealers Drafting a Bill That Will Be More Definite as to Restrictions.

Sweeping additional regulations of the liquor traffic of this State, in the interest of the liquor dealers, will be adopted at the present session of the Legislature, if the Retail Liquor Dealers' Association of Eastern Pennsylvania has its way. A bill containing numerous amendments to the present high license is being drafted by W. J. Whitehouse, of Pottsville, counsel for the association, and will be introduced into the Legislature by Representative C. A. Snyder, of Schuylkill county and it is declared that it is slated to pass.

Mr Whitehouse says the bill will cover many phases of the liquor traffic on which the law is now silent, thus necessitating rules of Court which differ widely in many counties. Among these subjects are the hours of closing on week nights and the question of opening or closing on holidays.

THE HOLIDAY DIVERSITY.

In certain sections of the State the saloons have been ordered closed by the Judges on Memorial Day, Christmas, etc., while in other parts there has never been any question of the rights of saloons to keep open on such days.

In giving orders in this respect it is said that certain Judges have made use of their power to threaten a revocation of licenses if their orders are not carried out. In some counties saloons are compelled to close at 10 o'clock at night, while in others they are allowed to remain open until midnight, and still in others all night.

WANT LICENSE TO BE UNIFORM.

"The Legislature should more closely define the regulation of the traffic," said Mr. Whitehouse, "Every saloon keeper will then understand just what he is to do. The average saloon keeper wants to obey the law, and when he does this he should not be bound down by additional rules, operative in only one section.

"We expect the bill I am drafting to have the support of every liquor dealer in the State, as well as those who are willing that the traffic shall have fair play."

It is intimated that the bill may have a clause which will impose greater responsibility upon those who make charges against liquor dealers, with the intent of revoking their licenses.

WHEELMEN'S BANQUET.

The members of the Bloomsburg Wheelmen's Club will hold their second annual banquet at the Central Hotel on Washington's Birthday, February 22nd. The speakers who have been selected by the committee to respond to toasts are: Hon Fred Ikeler, J. C. Brown, W. S. Rishton, H. Mont. Smith, Hon. John G. Harman, and A. W. Duy, Esq. Crusade Commandery Quartette will sing some selections, and Foulke's orchestra will play during the dinner.

THIRD CHILD DEAD.

Three children of Frank Sterner have died of diphtheria in eight days, the third one, a boy of four years, being taken on Saturday. Theirs is a peculiarly sad case, and they are entitled to much sympathy. The entire family was afflicted with the disease and the Board of Health could secure but one person to assist in caring for the sick family, and she not a trained nurse.

BEN GIDDING'S
Big February Output Sale
GROWS AS IT PROGRESSES.

MEN'S SUITS

SACRIFICED, UNDERPRICED.

Men's Suits, worth $10 — **$6.90**

Men's Suits, worth $15 — **$8.90**

Men's Suits, worth $16.50 — **$10.90**

Men's Suits, worth $18 — **$12.90**

Men's Overcoats.

Men's Overcoats, worth $13.50 — **$7.50**

Men's Overcoats, worth $16.50 — **$9.50**

Men's Overcoats, worth $20.00 — **$12.50**

Men's Overcoats, worth $23.00 — **$15.50**

This Great Spell Binding Sale of High Class Clothing demands your immediate attention.

Boys Suits Age 3 to 16 years.

Boys' Suits, worth $2.75 — **$1.47**

Boys' Suits, worth $4.00 — **2.47**

Boys' Suits, worth $6.00 — **3.47**

Boys' Suits, worth $7.00 — **4.47**

Boys' Overcoats Age 3 to 17 years.

Boys' Overcoats worth 4.50 — **2.29**

Boys' Overcoats worth 5.50 — **3.29**

Boys' Overcoats worth 7.50 — **4.29**

Boys' Overcoats worth 9.00 — **5.29**

Most Stirring Clothing Sale Ever Planned in Our Store.

Exchange Hotel Building, **Ben Gidding,** Bloomsburg, Pa

HAVE YOU SEEN

OUR NEW FURNITURE?

Our assortment of Furniture is so wide that we can hardly fail to please any taste, and we can please many tastes not otherwise pleased because of the dependable quality of our goods. The surest way to verify our assertion is to come to the store in person.

Drop Side Steel Couches

Complete with mattress and pillows, best steel frame and springs—Complete $8.00 and $8.75.

RUGS! RUGS!

We are showing an unusual line of large floor Rugs. It does not need special experience to appreciate the values. We'd like to have you see them. You will not be satisfied until you have one of the Rugs in your home.

PRICES TO SUIT ALL.

THE LEADER STORE CO., LTD

4TH AND MARKET STREETS.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

TO END CONGO HORRORS

American Syndicate Will Stop Atrocities.

CHECK TO LEOPOLD

For Years This Sly Belgium Monarch Has Been Clever Enough to Block Investigation by the Powers—His Unloyal Dealing With Stanley, the Explorer.

To Americans will fall the duty of abating the horrors of the Congo Free State.

Thomas F. Ryan of New York, representing a syndicate of untold wealth, succeeded after months of negotiations in purchasing from King Leopold of Belgium certain concessions in the African country, whose atrocities have for ten years been a constant theme with humanitarians, says the Pittsburg Gazette.

In sickening detail has been told the stories of how King Leopold's rubber hunters have forced the natives into a condition of slavery, and have punished those who failed to collect their share of rubber by all sorts of horrible mutilations, such as cutting off the hands and feet. Missionaries, who knew the conditions at first hand, have gone even further in their accusations, and told of women, taken to the open woods, their backs lashed and cut, then smeared with honey, and left at the mercy of a myriad of insects, who stung and bit till after days of torture the unhappy victims of so-called "European civilization" found a release in death.

Governments have protested, societies have been formed to correct conditions in the far-off country, but the nice balance of European politics, the suspicion each nation had of the other, has enabled that crafty old monarch, the King of the Belgians, to ruthlessly pursue his infamous career in the Congo.

King Leopold of Belgium.

The Congo has been an eyesore to the world for the last seventeen years. Its history is bound up with that of Leopold II., the venerable but rakish King of the Belgians, who makes $5,000,000 a year from the sufferings of the natives, and who many folks say is richer than any man in the world.

Belgian interest in the Congo had its preliminary in 1877, when at one of many conferences held on the neutral ground of the buffer state. "The International Association for the Exploration and Civilization of Africa" was formed.

Four years later, when Stanley, an Englishman, crossed Africa and opened up the dark country to the world, Leopold saw his opportunity. He summoned the returned explorer to Belgium. As a result of that visit the "Society for Studies in the Upper Congo" was organized.

The King sent Stanley off to Africa to make treaties with native chieftains, to establish stations and to do what he could to gain a foothold.

The enterprise was pushed with haste and secrecy, but other nations had alert scouts in Africa, and when it became known that Belgium was after a foothold in the Congo other expeditions started. Soon there grew up such a clash between the advancing hosts that a conference was arranged at Berlin to define the rights of each. This met in 1884.

It was decided to make of the Congo Basin a neutral country, in which the peoples of the world should be allowed the open door.

For five years Leopold adhered to the bargain, but it was only while he was getting his grip firmly fixed.

In 1890 he wrung from the Brussels Anti-Slavery Conference the right to levy duties.

Then came the transformation. The foxy old King threw off his mask and in the name of the state boldly entered trade. His policy of aggression has been as systematic as ruthless. In the seventeen years that have elapsed since he began his aggressions he has crowded out of 800,000 of the 900,000 square miles of territory every semblance of private trade.

In his administration of the Congo Government Leopold has given the preference to Belgians, who are the most perfect bureaucrats in the world. The word of the King is law to them, and they stick at nothing in giving literal obedience.

FIRST AMERICAN ROTHSCHILD.

Senator Guggenheim Deserts a Business Career for Politics.

Guggenheim.

Little more than half a century ago the name was unknown in the United States.

Now seven brothers, all millionaires, the greatest money earning family this country has ever known, are making the name famous, and one of them, Simon Guggenheim, is in the United States Senate, replacing Senator Patterson of Colorado.

Simon will be the first member of the famous New York family to desert business for a public career. None of the others have had similar aspirations, says the Denver Post.

Their father, brave old Meyer Guggenheim, who came to the United States an immigrant, and peddled shoe polish on the street in order to make a living, first for himself, then for his wife and increasing family, knew only business and philanthropy, and trained his sons along the same line. All were unfailingly loyal to a commercial life till Simon's break in Colorado.

Simon was a good mixer. In spite of his trust affiliations he found himself so popular in a short time that public office was actually pursuing him.

It is folly to say that his success resulted from money alone. A Rockefeller, for example, could spend probably every dollar of his fortune in the State and not be elected to the humblest of offices. Mr. Guggenheim knew how to meet the people. He did not shut himself up

Simon Guggenheim.

in gloomy grandeur as do many other men of affairs. In the evening he was usually to be found in the lobby of the Grand Palace Hotel talking theater, sport or politics with his friends.

When he went to the various mining camps of the State, and came face to face with the miners, his judgment was equally good. If the blunt men of the pick and shovel asked him uncomfortable questions about the trust he was prompt to answer, and when he came in contact with a genuine grievance was quick to remedy it.

His use of his money was lavish. In honor of the birth of his son he presented the $50,000 Guggenheim Hall to Colorado School of Mines, at Golden, and when he found out that the college did not have the means to equip it he promptly gave another $50,000 for this purpose.

In 1896, when the Colorado Republicans, led by Teller, walked out of the National convention that nominated McKinley, Guggenheim was nominated for Lieutenant Governor on the ticket of the Silver Republicans. Two years later he was offered the nomination for Governor. In both cases he was certain of election, for not a corporal's guard could have been mustered against the silver ticket, but he refused both times, saying that he had no ambition for a political life.

In the recent Republican landslide in Colorado it was undestood that if a Republican Legislature was chosen Guggenheim should be the Senator. The triumph was overwhelming, a majority of forty-four being returned. No man not elected was ever more certain of wearing the toga than Guggenheim is.

But while Simon's shift to the white light of Washington may make the name Guggenheim commoner in the public prints, it cannot add much to the marvellous record already achieved by the seven sons of Meyer.

Not long ago Wall street rang with the wonderful story of how the "American Rothschilds" as they are called, had voluntarily shouldered a loss of $1,500,000, dropped in Nipissing Cobalt, rather than permit outsiders, who had joined them in exploiting the property, to suffer.

There was no compulsion whatever that the firm should suffer this loss. Had there been a profit they would have been compelled to pay the outside investors their share. Consequently a division of the losses would have seemed equally fair.

But the brothers took the loss, because they wanted to live up to the precept laid down by their father, the late Meyer, who died in Palm Beach in 1905.

His business motto was:

"Get money, but don't try to do it by walking over the graves of your fellowmen."

The Guggenheims make the proud boast that no outsider who joined in one of their ventures ever lost a dollar. They were willing to sustain the dropping of the million and a half in order to keep that record intact.

This deference to every law laid down by the father is one of the notable things about a notable family.

THE SURVIVAL OF THE FITTEST.

Mellor brushed aside the cards and pushed back his chair with a jerk.

"What infernal luck! About enough for me for one night," he exclaimed.

"There are times when the cards won't come to one—not if one sits it out till the milk comes round," said Ashby, as he slipped a handful of gold into his pocket.

Mellor shrugged his shoulders, "Cards? There are times when nothing on earth comes right!" The others caught the bitter tone, and wondered. Mellor took out his fountain pen and signed a couple of checks for large amounts. He pushed these across the table to Ashby and Hayes, and with a curt good-night, walked out of the cardroom.

"I'm sorry for him—he is a decent enough chap, but no head for finance—utterly unfitted for company promoting," said Hayes, irreverantly, as he puffed at a freshly lighted cigar.

A quiet looking man named Denniford dabbled nervously with the end of his cigarette in the ash tray before him. "It seemed to me—it's a hateful word to use in connection with a fellow member—but I believe Mellor cheated once to-night. He appeared to manipulate the ace of diamonds the last hand but one. Am I wrong in speaking from mere suspicion?"

Ashby straightened himself in his chair. "I, for one, am glad that you spoke, Denniford," he said firmly. "I saw what you saw. I was a bit doubtful at the time, but you confirm my belief. I have a strong idea that things have been going badly with Mellor of late. There's a whisper abroad about that Anglo-Canadian Produce Company of his."

"What's to be done?" asked Hayes.

"Keep it to ourselves for the present," advised Ashby. "I'll see him before any steps are taken."

Meanwhile Mellor had left the club and was walking slowly down Piccadilly. His pet scheme—one of the biggest frauds ever foisted on an imbecile public—had failed. Mellor was ruined. Scruples had never been a factor in his life. Otherwise he would not that night have put his name to what he well knew were two worthless pieces of paper. But the end of all things had come for Mellor, and so what were a couple of dishonored checks, more or less? Before they could be presented he would be beyond the ken of man.

Having reached his rooms, he carefully examined a revolver and slipped in a couple of cartridges. Then he put it in his pocket and stepped into the street again. He had a desire to see the streets once more; to hear for the last time the subdued night roar of London, and there was always a chance that he might alight on some stroke of luck.

It was close on midnight when Mellor turned into Berkeley square and strolled once more in the direction of Piccadilly. A lighted side window in the otherwise dark house caught his attention. It was Ashby's house, and the window was that of the owner's study. A man's shadow was thrown for an instant on the blind, and Mellor stopped. He knew Ashby's habits—knew that he rarely left that particular club before half-past one, and, besides, he had left him at the card table. Moreover, Ashby was of slender build, and so were Ashby's valet and butler, and the shadow on the blind was that of a man of burly proportions.

"What does it matter? What does anything matter?" reflected Mellor as he moved on. But he turned back. At the bottom of the window, where the blind had not been pulled quite down, he peered in. A man was bending over a table by the side of an open safe. On the table was a tray of uncut diamonds. And the man's dress showed him to be a collector of jewels—other people's.

Mellor's first thoughts were of police. He backed stealthily from the window and ran down the square. Suddenly he stopped, hesitated, looked at his watch, laughed softly to himself, and hurried back to the house. At the rear the door was unfastened—the lock had been picked. When he had found his way to Ashby's study he opened the door with a swift and almost noiseless movement, and the next instant his hand went to his hip pocket.

"Good evening—or, rather, good morning," he said suavely.

The burglar had his back turned toward the door, and he spun around on his heel, dropping a heavy gem with a tinkle on to the table.

"Trapped!" he muttered.

"Looks remarkably like it, my friend, doesn't it?" Mellor swung the gleaming barrel up on a level with the man's head.

"Quick! No tricks!" exclaimed Mellor sharply.

The other reluctantly drew a heavy revolver from his pocket, holding it out butt foremost.

"Thanks—that's sensible," Mellor said as he dropped the weapon into the tail pocket of his dress coat.

"Who are yer? Yer ain't Ashby as owns this 'ouse," growled the burglar.

Mellor stroked his neatly trimmed beard. "I don't imagine my identity is a matter of vital importance to you. The fact that I am a friend of Mr. Ashby's, and have caught a ruffian is a matter which I would commend to your notice."

"Don't jor me in that 'ighfalutin' style! If yer 'adn't a shooter I'd mash yer so's yer friend Ashby'd never recognize yer features!"

"My dear sir, don't raise your voice unless you wish to rouse the servants."

A cunning gleam shot into the burglar's eyes.

"So you don't want the servants roused, either, eh?"

"No occasion to do so, I assure you. I rather fancy I am quite capable of managing you single-handed," replied Mellor calmly. "Stand over there—face to the wall."

The burglar did as he was bid, and Mellor moved to the table, which he cleared of the valuables. "Now, here." He nodded to the table. "Down on your back. Arms straight out over your head. That's right. Not a move, now."

Then the company promoter took out his penknife and cut several long strips from the heavy tapestry curtain. With these he bound the recumbent burglar—an ankle to each of the legs at one end of the table, and a wrist to each of the others. A wider strip, made into a tight roll, proved an effective gag. Mellor performed these operations expeditiously. Ashby might return to Berkeley Square earlier than was customary.

"I can imagine his facial expression should he appear at the door this moment," mused Mellor. "There my friend, you are nice and comfortable, and now I propose to depart with what I believe in your profession is termed the 'swag.'"

Mellor resumed his walk in the direction of Piccadilly. The advancing night was growing cooler, and he was a firm believer in fresh air as a thought-collecting agency.

Ashby, who was a dealer in diamonds, had spent some years in Johannesburg and Kimberly. When Mellor had proceded a hundred yards further, he ran into the arms of the very man in his thoughts. Ashby for once had left the club earlier than usual. The latter would have passed on with a nod.

But a dare-devil feeling suddenly possessed Mellor. He turned on his heel and walked down the street side by side with his victim. A miserable woman came whining to them from out of the shadows, and Mellor flung her a coin.

"Bang goes the last half-crown I can call my own," said Mellor, with a laugh, "but, poor devil, I daresay she can do more with it than I could.

"You speak figuratively, of course," said Ashby, gravely.

"No. Literally."

Ashby stopped beneath a glaring arc light. "I'm sorry to hear you say that, Mellor—deuced sorry. I confess I had a suspicion that things were none too rosy with you of late. But you're surely not serious—you're not absolutely 'broke'?"

"Absolutely," replied Mellor, calmly, as he cut the tip off a fresh cigar. "What's the use of tearing one's hair? It's an up-and-down world. I'm a pauper to-day; to-morrow I may be worth thousands. Quien sabe?"

"But, seriously, what do you purpose doing?"

"Heaven knows. These are the times of the survival of the fittest. The weak, gullible, the honest, go under. The strong, the cunning, the dishonest come out on top. Am I weak? Am I gullible? Am I honest?"

Ashby was held by the other's strange manner.

"The first two adjectives are certainly not applicable," he confessed. "Honest? Well, every man is honest till he's proved dishonest."

"Oh, I'm not offended," laughed Mellor. "Suppose there's nothing left but theft between a man and the end of all things, so far as he is concerned. Is he to steal, or is he to cut his throat?"

"You spoke of the survival of the fittest a moment ago. But I should say, let him do away with himself, by all means, if there's no other alternative but felony."

"I'm afraid I disagree. Good-night. Hope you'll sleep well."

The only vocal noise a gagged man is capable of can hardly be described, but the burglar's effort was loud enough to catch Ashby's ear, and the dealer in diamonds flung open the study door, switched on the electric light and beheld his midnight visitor spread-eagled on the table.

A constable and the sergeant of the beat, who happened to be near at hand at the moment, heard Ashby's whistle and were quickly upon the scene.

Ashby turnd to the open safe. "Cleaned out close on twenty thousand pounds worth of diamonds!"

"Gorblimey! but this is a fair treat, this is! 'Is own pal bunked wiv the sparklers," chuckled the burglar.

"What the deuce d'you mean?" demanded Ashby.

"Wait a moment, sir." The sergeant ran his hands deftly through the housebreaker's clothes. "They're not here, anyhow," he added presently.

"Course they ain't there. Didn't I tell yer 'is bosom pal hoofed it wiv 'em? Think I tied meself up just by way of a little amoosement? S'help me, Gawd, 'e said he was 'is friend, an'—"

The sergeant held up his hand. "That'll do. You're too old to need the customary caution. But we'll land the other chap yet, sir, never fear. Come on. Good-night, sir."

His conversation with Mellor flashed through Ashby's mind. Could it be possible that Mellor was really at the bottom of the business? No, the idea was too preposterous. Nevtheless, while glancing over the list of foreign sailings at breakfast next morning his suspicion of Mellor again obtruded itself, but only to be once more put on one side.

"I'll leave it to the police, who are always right," he decided.

* * * * * * *

The clean-shaven man touched the bell-push. "Two glasses from the pink label, steward. Try one of these weeds, Mr.—Harvey, I think you said? I don't want to boast of my own cigars, but I must say they're as decent a smoke as any reasonably fastidious man could wish to have between his teeth. You were speaking of the Hampshire Blewitts."

"Yes, I was wondering if you were any relation of Jimmy Blewitt. He and I were at Oxford together," replied the other passenger.

Blewitt slowly shook his head. "No, no connection of the Hampshire crowd. All our lot came from the other end of the country—Northumberland."

"By the way, Jimmy Blewitt is a cousin of the man we were talking about a minute since—Ashby, of Hatton Garden. It was a rummy affair. Pretty cute of the burglar chap to try and put the thing on to a friend of Ashby's so as to switch the police off the track of the bounder who did him out of the deal. Wanted, I suppose, to let him remain at large, so that he could come down on him when he got out of jail and make the beggar disgorge."

Blewitt puffed a thick cloud across the Severn's smokeroom. "Yes, that was the police reading of the business. They imagine they know everything."

"Surely you don't think it isn't the correct one?"

'Oh, I don't know. The burglar was probably telling the truth."

"But, hang it all, a man doesn't rob his own friend!"

Blewitt shrugged his shoulders. "There's a lot of cant about the innate honesty of mankind. How many men are really honest nowadays? The honest are swamped by the dishonest; the weak by the strong; the gullible by the cunning."

"What a beastly cynic!"

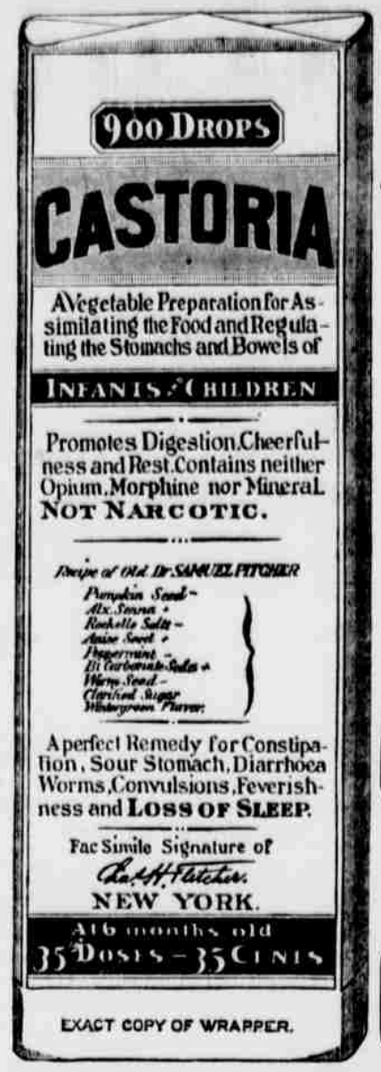
"Fill up your glass," said Blewitt. "Here's a toast—'To the survival of the fittest.'"—George M. Edwardes.

Criticism on Spelling.

President Roosevelt would have received short shrift at the hands of Dean Swift. The latter roundly denounced the "barbarous custom of abbreviating the words to fit them to the measure of their verses." Swift instances "drudg'd" and "disturb'd" as mortal offenses. The custom so introduced had begun to dominate prose. Another cause — borrowed, Swift suggested, from the clipping process—which he held had contributed to the maiming of the language, "is a foolish opinion advanced of late years that we ought to spell exactly as we speak; which, besides the obvious inconvenience of utterly destroying our etymology, would be a thing we should never see the end of."

Negro Banks in This Country.

There are now 31 negro banks in the United States, with a combined capital of $350,000. Their deposits amount to $1,192,000. Twelve are in Mississippi, four in Georgia, six in Virginia, two in Tennessee, two in Arkansas and one each in North Carolina, Alabama and Florida. There are also two in Muskogee, I. T.


900 DROPS
CASTORIA
A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of
INFANTS & CHILDREN
Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral.
NOT NARCOTIC.
Recipe of Old Dr SAMUEL PITCHER
A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.
Fac Simile Signature of
NEW YORK.
At 6 months old
35 DOSES - 35 CENTS
EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

In Use For Over Thirty Years

CASTORIA

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

Went for Lemon 23 Years Ago; Skidooed.

Mrs. Sadie Foshay was granted a divorce from her husband, George, in the record time of four and a half minutes by Judge Shumaky Saturday, at New Ha en, Conn. On the stand she rapidly recited her reasons for asking for a decree.

"Twenty three years ago," she said, "George and I were married. The next day we needed some lemons. Lemons you shall have," he said, and beat it for the grocery.

"Thirteen years afterward he returned. 'Why, George, where have you been?' said I. 'I have been where the lemons grow, dear,' he said. 'Have one,' and he gave me a large and juicy one.

"I forgave him then and there. He remained at home two days. It was really our honeymoon, you see. We were so happy. Two days later papa said, 'George, isn't it time you were getting something to do?' and he presented George with a bill for my board for thirteen years. Oh, yes; work—I forgot,' said George. And he went out looking for it with a dazed expression, but he never came back."

To put the break on the wagon going down the hill is a help to the horse, when the wagon is heavily loaded. But what driver would think of applying the break to a loaded wagon going up hill? If he does, his sensible horses would probably balk. Many a man is in the condition of pulling a load up hill with the break set against him When his stomach is out of order, and the allied organs of digestion and nutrition impaired in their functions, a friction is set up which has to be overcome in addition to the performance of daily duties. A foul stomach makes a foggy brain, and the man with a disordered stomach has often to grope his way through the day's business like a man in a fog. He forgets appointments. Problems seem presented to his mind "wrong end to." This condition is entirely remedied by the use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery It puts the stomach and digestive and nutritive system into a condition of perfect health, and gives a clear brain, a steady hand and a light step for the day's duties. Dr. Pierce's medicines do not contain alcohol or other injurious ingredients; they are not "patent medicines" because their ingredients are printed on the label of each bottle.

The world would be better if the people were as anxious to get into heaven as they are to get into society.

True Heart Disease is a Rare Thing.

The cause of your palpitation is, probably pressure caused by arising from gas in the stomach—that is, gastric indigestion. A few doses of Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy will cleanse away the foul accumulations and the heart will run quietly and keep good time. Write Dr. David Kennedy's Sons, Rondout, N. Y., for free sample bottle. Large bottles $1.00, all druggists.

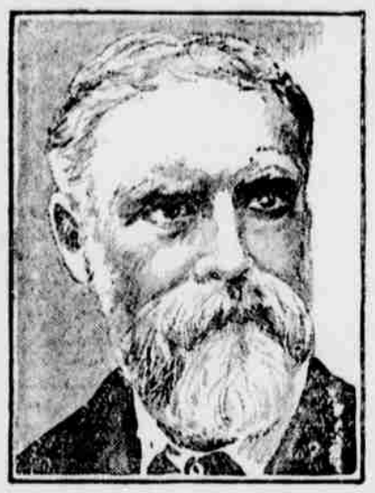
JAMES BRYCE'S VARIED WORK.

Appreciation of the Character of the British Ambassador.

James Bryce is by nativity an Irishman. He is now sixty-nine years old, for he was born May 10, 1838, in Belfast. His father was the Rev. James Bryce, a clergyman of the Established Church, who came from Glasgow, and his mother was Margaret, daughter of James Young, Esq., of Abbeyville, County Antrim, Scotch-Irish, therefore, is a term which will fairly represent his racial endowment. His education has been Scotch, English and German. He attended the High School at Glasgow and the University of Glasgow, and then passed to Trinity College, Oxford. He was a scholar of that college and a prize man, and got his A. B. in 1862, when also he was elected Fellow of Oriel.

He received the degree of D. C. L. from Oxford in 1870. Meantime he had studied at Heidelberg and acquired a fine command of the German language, which later stood him in good stead. He became a barrister of Lincoln's Inn in 1867, and was, nominally at least, a practicing member of the bar till 1882. He was made Regius Professor of Civil Law at Oxford, however, in 1870, and only resigned that honor in 1893, though he entered politics (as a pronounced Liberal) as early as 1879, and was elected to Parliament in 1880 from a London constituency in a part of the town known as Tower Hamlets—a commercial quarter, where the population is largely made up of Germans and German Jews. Mr. Bryce, thanks to his Heidelberg experience, was able to address the electors in fluent German.

His reputation as a scholar and man of letters had been made long before. "The Holy Roman Empire,"



Ambassador James Bryce.

an expansion of an Arnold prize essay written at Oxford, had been published in 1862, and his "Transcaucasia and Ararat," a narrative of his travels in those regions—he is a famous mountain climber and has been President of the Alpine Club—appeared in 1877. "The American Commonwealth," the book to which, naturally enough, he owes the greater part of his reputation in America, was, however, not published till 1888, while his "Impressions of South Africa," a volume which might perhaps (in another condition of the British mind) have prevented the Boer war, was not published till 1897. His "Studies in History and Jurisprudence" and "Studies in Contemporary Biography" belong to the first three years of the present youthful century.

We have seen James Bryce duly made Member of Parliament for Tower Hamlets in 1880. He early attracted attention in the Commons. From the beginning members have been in the habit of coming in to listen when "Bryce is up." When Mr. Gladstone's Government came into power in 1886 Mr. Bryce was made Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, then (in 1892) Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster with a seat in the Cabinet, and in 1894 Chairman of the Board of Trade. In the same year he was Chairman of the Royal Commission on Secondary Education, and that year also saw him elected a Fellow of the Royal Society.

With the fall of the Liberals from power Mr. Bryce naturally ceased to hold office. With the return of the Liberals, after ten years, under Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, he was made Chief Secretary for Ireland—the office which he left to come to Washington.

The new Ambassador married in 1889 Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Ashton of Fordbank, near Manchester. Though he began his life as a man of letters and become a politician in the second place, though he has remained a man of letters throughout his career, he has not shunned society. His London home is famous for its hospitality. There is no house where one is more certain to meet distinguished persons from many quarters of the world.—New York Times.

Most people know that if they have been sick they need *Scott's Emulsion* to bring back health and strength.

But the strongest point about *Scott's Emulsion* is that you don't have to be sick to get results from it.

It keeps up the athlete's strength, puts fat on thin people, makes a fretful baby happy, brings color to a pale girl's cheeks, and prevents coughs, colds and consumption.

Food in concentrated form for sick and well, young and old, rich and poor.

And it contains no drugs and no alcohol.

ALL DRUGGISTS: 50c. AND $1.00.

Smallest Book Printed.

What is said to be the smallest book ever printed has just been published at Padua, Italy, by Salmin Brothers. It is ten by six millimeters in size, and consists of 80 pages, each page containing nine lines of 95 to 100 characters that, despite their diminutive size, are perfectly visible. The book reprodues a hitherto unpublished letter—Galileo's to Chirstina of Lorena (1615).

Horseflesh in Belgium.

Horseflesh is growing in favor in Belgium. It sells for about half the price of beef or mutton, which are seldom handled by the butchers who sell horse meat.

BLINDED BY FINSEN RAYS.

Professor Loses His Sight in Making an Experiment.

Colorado Springs, Col., Feb. 21.—As the result of experimenting with the Finsen ray, a newly discovered powerful electrical ray, little understood, Dr. John C. Shedd, head of the department of physics and electricity at Colorado College, has probably been blinded for life.

Proprietors of Riviera casinos are doleful, says a Paris special, because enforcement of the anti-gambling laws is driving patrons to Monte Carlo.

FINANCIAL.

W. H. Treusdale, president of the Lackawanna, points out injury sustained by railroads from hostile legislation.

H. H. Rogers sells $10,000,000 short term notes to finance his Tidewater Railroad enterprise.

Plans were completed for the merger of the Mechanics and Traders' Bank and the Union, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

After early dullness, stocks advanced stongly toward the close of the market, on heavy trading.

Figures of the bank statement showed an increase in surplus reserve of $1,085,175 a decrease in loans of $7,295,400 and a decrease in deposits of $8,016,300.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

Wholesale Prices of Farm Produce Quoted for the Week.

The Milk Exchange price for standard quality is 3½c. per qt.

Butter.		
Creamery, extra	32	@ 32½
Firsts	29	@ 31
State dairy, fancy	27	@ 29
Cheese.		
Fancy	13½	@ 14½
Small	13½	@ 14½
Part Skims	7½	@ 8½
Eggs.		
State and Penn	28	@ 31
Western—Firsts	25¼	@ 27
Duck	30	@ 35
Live Poultry.		
Chickens, per lb	11	
Fowls, per lb	13½	
Dressed Poultry.		
Turkeys, per lb	10	@ 18
Chickens, Phila. lb	20	@ 28
Geese, spring, lb		13
Ducklings, per lb		15
Fruits—Fresh.		
Apples — Greenings per bbl	$1 50	@ $3 25
King, per bbl	2 75	@ 4 00
Ben Davis, per bbl	1 50	@ 2 75
Vegetables.		
Potatoes, L. I., bbl.	$ 1 50	@ $1 75
Cabbages, per 100	2 50	@ 4 50
Onions, per bbl	3 00	@ 6 50
Carrots, per bbl	1 00	@ 2 00
Turnips, per bbl	75	@ 1 00
Hay and Straw.		
Hay, prime, cwt.	$1 00	@ $1 15
No. 1, per cwt.	95	@ 1 00
No. 2, per cwt.	95	@ 1 00
Straw, long rye	65	@ 67½
Grain, Etc.		
Flour, Win. pats.	$3 00	@ $3 85
Spring pats	4 10	@ 4 90
Wheat, No. 1		91⅝
No. 2, red	82½	@ 83⅞
Oats, mixed	44	
Clipped white	46	@ 48
Live Stock.		
Beeves, city drs'd.	7	@ 9
Calves, city drs'd.	8	@ 14
Country, drs'd.	7	@ 12
Sheep, per cwt.	$3 00	@ $3 50

The March Woman's Home Companion.

The gist of the divorce question is that those who have united to give life to a human being should stay united to cherish and to develop that life, according to Professor Felix Adler, as expressed in his conservative discussion of uniform divorce laws in the March *Woman's Home Companion*. After all is said and done this seems to be the humane and desirable view of a very grave social subject, and Professor Adler makes it plain in his important contribution. The March *Woman's Home Companion* also contains "A Talk on Good Deeds," by Edward Everett Hale, who, with the cheerful view of a remarkable octogenarian, tells his readers how they can be good by doing good to others. One of the many strong features of the March *Companion* is a hitherto unpublished drawing by Whistler. It is an exquisite example of the great master's art, notable for its beauty of line, wonderful figure-drawing and delicacy of atmosphere, and will appeal strongly to Whistler's innumerable admirers. The fascination of unlimited wealth is described by Anna Steese Richardson in an article entitled, "The Woman of Millions—How She Spends Her Money," in which she gives many surprising facts. Another article of direct interest to feminine readers is "What the Chicago Woman's Club Has Done for Chicago," by Bertha D. Knobe. The real function of the woman's club has not yet been settled, at least to the satisfaction of the general public, but the success of the Chicago Woman's Club in civic reform work will go far toward solving the problem. Another article strongly appealing to women, and especially to mothers, is "The Mother and the Growing Boy," by Margaret E. Sangster. This article forms one of a series in which Mrs. Sangster talks helpfully to mothers about their many problems. The fiction is headed by "The Domestic Adventurers," a delightful new serial by Josephine Daskam Bacon. The "adventurers" are three bachelor women who live together with some happiness and much excitement. It is only necessary to say that the cause of their adventures are five extraordinary servants to induce every woman to read the serial. Other stories are contributed by Zona Gale, Julia Truitt Bishop, and Mary W. Harstings. The departments conducted by Grace Margaret Gould, Fannie Merritt Farmer, Evelyn Parsons, Sam Loyd and Anna Steese Richardson are unusually interesting. The children's pages contributed by Aunt Janet and Dan Beard offer a pleasing array of good things.

Care for the Horses.

The Shamokin *Daily News* indulges in a timely word of advice to the owners and drivers of horses: "Liverymen should these cold days instruct drivers who patronize them on the proper care of the horse. There are many who are entirely unfamiliar or thoughtless with the care of the animals that a word in time would serve to benefit. Frequently sweated horses are seen standing in town in this bitter cold with no protection whatever."

The following letters remain in the Bloomsburg, Pa., post office: Miss Sarah Cromler, Miss Anna Fullerton, Mr. L. H. Honbert, Mr. Harry Johnson, Miss Mae Smith, Mr. Abraham L. Welshaus. Cards: Mr. Wesley Grover, Miss Maud Pannel.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

Some Good Lenten Dishes

Mrs. Rorer, in Her Lectures, Tells How to Make Them.

Lenten dishes were told of by Mrs. Rorer in her lectures at the Gimbel store, Philadelphia, last week. "Lenten dishes may be made from eggs or fish," she said, "and, really, those made from macaroni and cheese have meat value. It is by far easier during Lent to make luncheon and supper dishes than it is to arrange a full-fledged dinner without either fish or meat. Baked fish, planked fish and boiled fish, however, are elegant dinner dishes." Among other recipes, she gave the following:

Omelets.—To make a French omelet the eggs must be beaten until well mixed, but not separated. When the eggs for an omelet are separated it is better to make them in the oven, and we would hardly call this a true omelet. A fried beaten egg is always tough, and the heated butter destroys the flavor of the eggs. Beat the eggs until well mixed, add to each a tablespoonful of water, turn into a hot omelet pan that has been thoroughly greased; dust with salt and pepper, shake, lift with a spatula, allowing the soft part to run underneath; fold, and turn it on a heated platter.

Planked Fish.—Put a half dozen potatoes over the fire to boil. Put a plank under the fire to heat. Put the fish skin side down on the hot board, brush it with butter, dust with salt and pepper and brown quickly. When the potatoes are done mash them and add sufficient milk to make them soft; put them into a pastry bag; garnish the fish, brush it again with butter and put it under the fire to brown. Rub together two tablespoonfuls of butter and two of lemon juice and a tablespoonful of finely chopped parsley. Take the fish from the fire, cover it with this mixture; garnish with parsley and lemon and send to the table.

Fried Smelts.—Cut the smelts under the gills with a pair of scissors, press out the intestines; wash them and dry, dust with salt and pepper, dip in egg, then in bread crumbs, and fry in hot fat. Serve plain or with sauce tartar.

Salmon Pie.—Boil and mash sufficent potatoes to line and cover a baking dish. Put a thin layer of potatoes in the bottom of the baking dish; arrange on this neatly bits of canned salmon; season with salt and pepper and onion juice, cover with hard boiled eggs chopped fine; pour over a little cream sauce or sauce Hollandaise, cover with a crust of potato and bake a half-hour.

Keep Your Money at Home.

The Pottsville Miner's Journal truthfully says that there is a moral connected with the highly sensational prosecution of the non-refillable bottle man, Thompson, and that is, invest your money in legitimate enterprises at home where you may keep an eye on it, if you cannot put your hand on it. Whether you receive big or little returns, or none, you are contributing to the prosperity of your own town and the value of your neighbors, and you will share in that. You will, at least, have the satisfaction of being a patriot and a public-spirited citizen.

To Investigate the Cost of Living.

Governor Stuart approved the resolution of Senator Kline, of Allegheny, creating a commission to investigate the cost of living in Pennsylvania, and report to the Legislature by March 15 next. The commission will consist of two Senators and three Representatives, to be appointed by the Presiding officers of the Senate and House, and is allowed $3,000 for expenses.

HUMPHREYS'

Specifics cure by acting directly on the *sick parts* without disturbing the rest of the system.

No. 1	for Fevers.
No. 2	" Worms.
No. 3	" Teething.
No. 4	" Diarrhea.
No. 7	" Coughs.
No. 8	" Neuralgia.
No. 9	" Headaches.
No. 10	" Dyspepsia.
No. 11	" Suppressed Periods.
No. 12	" Whites.
No. 13	" Croup.
No. 14	" The Skin.
No. 15	" Rheumatism.
No. 16	" Malaria.
No. 19	" Catarrh.
No. 20	" Whooping Cough.
No. 27	" The Kidneys.
No. 30	" The Bladder.
No. 77	" La Grippe.

In small bottles of pellets that fit the vest pocket. At Druggists or mailed, 25c. each. Medical Guide mailed free.

Humphreys' Med. Co., Cor. William & John Streets, New York.

PENNSYLVANIA Railroad.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT ... WEEK 25, 1906

Trains leave BAST ... NG as follows:

For Nescopeck and Wilkes-Barre, 7:54, 10:46 a. m., 2:18 (4:28 Nescopeck only), 6:42 p. m. week-days.

For Catawissa and Sunbury, 8:25, 11:47 a. m., 4:07, 7:25 p. m. week days; Sundays 4:07 p. m.

For Pittston and Scranton as follows: 7:50 10:46 a. m., 2:43, 6:20 p. m. week-days.

For Pottsville, Reading and Philadelphia, 7 50 a. m., 4:28 p. m. week days.

For Hazleton, 7:50 10:46 a. m., 4.28, 6.20 p. m. week days.

For Lewisburg, Milton, Williamsport, Lock Haven, Renovo, and Ridgway 11 47 a. m. week days; Lock Haven only, 8:25 a. m. 4:07 p. m.; for Williamsport and intermediate stations, 7:25, 11:47 a. m. 4:07, 7.25 p. m. week days; 4.07 p. m. Sundays.

For Bellefonte, Tyrone, Philipsburg, and Clearfield, 8:25, 11:47 a. m, week days.

For Harrisburg and intermediate stations 8:25, 11:47 a. m., 1:07, 7:25 p. m. week days; 4:07 p. m. Sundays.

For Philadelphia (via Harrisburg), Baltimore and Washington 8:25, 11:47 a. m., 4:07, 7:25 p. m. week days; Sundays, 4:0 p. m.

For Pittsburg (via Harrisburg), 8:25 a. m., 4.07 7.25 p. m. week days; 1:07 daily; via Lewistown Junction, 8:25, 11:47 a. m. week-days; via Lock Haven, 8:25, 11:47 a. m. week-days.

For further information apply to Ticket Agents.

W. W. ATTERBURY, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, Pass'r Traffic Mgr.
GEO. W. BOYD, General Passenger Agent.

PHILADELPHIA & READING RAILWAY.

In effect Nov. 11, 1904.

TRAINS LEAVE BLOOMSBURG

For New York, Philadelphia, Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, weekdays 7.27 via West Milton; 11:30 a m, via East Mahanoy; 3.29 p m via West Milton.

For Williamsport, weekdays, 7.27 a m 3.29 p m.

For Danville and Milton, weekdays, 7:27 a m 3.29 p. m.

For Catawissa weekdays 7.27, 11:28 a m 12.20, 7.09, p. m.

For Rupert weekdays 7.27, 11.28 a. m. 12 20 3.29, 7.00, p. m.

TRAINS FOR BLOOMSBURG.

Leave New York via Philadelphia 9.05 a m., and via Easton 9.10a. m.

Leave Philadelphia 10.21 a. m.

Leave Reading 12.15 p. m.

Leave Pottsville 12.55 p. m.

Leave Tamaqua 1.49 p. m.,

Leave Williamsport weekdays 10.05 a m, 4.30 p. m.

Leave Catawissa weekdays, 6.36, 8.20 a. m. 1.30, 3.32 p.m.

Leave Rupert, weekdays, 6.44, 8.28, 11.40 a. m. 1.38, 3.40 6.21 p. m.

ATLANTIC CITY R. R.

From Chestnut Street Ferry.

For South St. see timetables at stations.

WEEKDAYS.

ATLANTIC CITY.	ATLANTIC CITY	CAPE MAY AND OCEAN CITY
7:30 a. m. Lcl.	4:00 p. m. Exp.	8:50 a. m.
9:00 a. m. Exp	(60 Minutes)	4:05 p m
11:20 a. m. Exp.	5:00 p. m Exp.	5:00 p. m.
2:00 p. m. Exp.	5:00 p. m. Lcl.	SEA ISLE CITY
	7:15 p. m. Exp.	8:50 a. m.
	SUNDAYS.	
ATLANTIC CITY	ATLANTIC CITY.	CAPE MAY OCEAN CITY AND SEA ISLE CITY.
8:00 a. m. Lcl.	5:00 p. m. Lcl.	
9:00 a. m. Exp.	7:15 p. m. Exp.	
10:00 a m. Exp.		8:45 a. m.

Detailed time tables at ticket offices, 13th and Chestnut Sts., 834 Chestnut St., 1005 Chestnut St., 609 South 3rd St., 3962 Market St., and at Stations.

Union Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences.

A. T. DICE, Gen'l Supt. EDSON J. WEEKS, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

Columbia & Montour El. Ry.

TIME TABLE IN EFFECT

June 1 1904, and until Further Notice.

Cars leave Bloom for Espy, Almedia, Lime Ridge, Berwick and intermediate points as follows:

A. M. ¶5:00, 5:40, 6:20, 7:00, 7:40, 8:20, 9:00, 9:40, 10:20, 11:00, 11:40.

P. M. 12:20, 1:00, 1:40, 2.20, 3:00, 3:40, 4:20, 5:00, 5:40, 6:20, 7:00, 7:40, 8:20, 9:00, *(9:40) 10:20 *(11:00)

Leaving depart from Berwick one hour from time as given above, commencing at 6:00 a. m.

Leave Bloom for Catawissa A. M. 5:30, 6:15, †7:00, †8:00, 9:00, †10:00, †11:00, 12:00.

P. M. 1:00, †2:00, 3:00, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00, †7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:20, *(11:00)

Cars returning depart from Catawissa 20 minutes from time as given above.

First car leaves Market Square for Berwick on Sundays at 7:00 a. m.

First car for Catawissa Sundays 7:00 a. m.

First car from Berwick for Bloom Sundays leaves at 8:00 a. m

First car leaves Catawissa Sunda at 7:30 a. m.

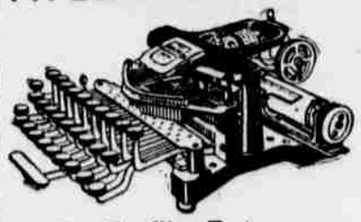
¶From Power House.

*Saturday night only.

†P. R. R. Connection.

WM. TERWILLIGER, Superintendent.

THE POSTAL TYPEWRITER $25.00



A Few Excelling Features

First-class in material and workmanship.
Uses universal key board—writes 84 characters.
Simple construction—Fewest parts.
Alignment positive and permanent.
Extra great manifolding power.
Unexcelled for mimeograph stencil cutting.
Inked by ribbon, as in $100 machine
Visible writing—no carriage to lift.
Style of type changed if desired in few seconds.
Light, easily carried—weighs only 10½ pounds.
The lowest priced practical typewriter.
Every machine fully guaranteed.
Why pay $100 for a typewriter when the Postal, which will do just the same work as well, as easily and as quickly will cost you only $25.
Why tie up that $75 where you derive no benefit from it?
This machine can be seen at the COLUMBIAN OFFICE.

Postal Typewriter Company

8-24mo. Norwalk Conn.

LACKAWANNA Railroad.

BLOOMSBURG DIVISION.

In Effect March 1st., 1904.

EAST.

STATIONS.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Northumberland	*6 45	10 00	1 10	*5 27
Cameron	6 50	...	12 51	5 37
Danville	7 05	10 19	1 11	5 46
Catawissa	7 19	10 32	1 25	5 59
Rupert	7 24	...	1 30	6 04
Bloomsburg	7 31	10 41	1 35	6 09
Espy	7 36	10 46	1 40	6 14
Lime Ridge	7 41	10 51	1 46	6 19
Willow Grove	17 45	...	12 50	....
Briarcreek	7 48	...	12 53	16 27
Berwick	7 54	11 02	2 58	6 34
Beach Haven	8 00	11 07	3 02	6 39
Hick's Ferry	8 05	11 12	3 09	6 44
Shickshinny	8 20	11 25	3 20	6 59
Hunlock's	8 30	...	3 31	17 09
Nanticoke	8 37	11 39	3 38	7 14
Avondale	8 40	...	3 42	7 22
Plymouth	8 47	11 47	3 47	7 26
Plymouth Junction	8 47	...	3 52	.....
Kingston	8 55	11 55	4 00	7 38
Luzerne	8 58	11 58	4 03	7 42
Forty Fort	17 10	...	4 07	.....
Wyoming	9 05	12 05	4 12	7 48
West Pittston	9 07	...	4 17	7 53
Susquehanna Ave	9 08	12 11	4 20	7 56
Pittston	9 10	2 14	4 24	8 01
Duryea	9 22	...	4 29	8 06
Old Forge	9 26	...	4 32	8 10
Taylor	9 32	...	4 40	8 17
Scranton	*9 45	2 35	4 50	*8 26
	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.

WEST.

STATIONS.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Scranton	6 35	10 20	1 55	*6 40
Taylor	6 44	10 30	2 03	6 49
Old Forge	6 50	10 36	2 10	6 55
Duryea	6 53	10 39	2 13	6 58
Pittston	6 57	10 44	2 17	7 02
Susquehanna Ave	7 00	10 47	2 19	7 04
West Pittston	7 04	10 51	2 23	7 07
Wyoming	7 09	10 56	2 27	7 12
Forty Fort	.....	.....	12 31	.....
Luzerne	7 16	11 02	2 34	7 19
Kingston	7 24	11 08	2 40	7 25
Plymouth Junction	.....	.....	.....	.....
Plymouth	7 28	11 17	2 49	7 34
Avondale	7 37	.....	2 54	.....
Nanticoke	7 41	11 25	2 58	7 42
Hunlock's	7 47	11 34	3 06	7 48
Shickshinny	7 57	11 44	3 20	7 58
Hick's Ferry	8 08	11 54	3 30	8 09
Beach Haven	8 14	12 00	3 37	8 14
Berwick	8 22	12 07	3 44	8 20
Briarcreek	.....	12 12	12 50	.....
Willow Grove	.....	.....	13 54	18 29
Lime Ridge	8 33	12 18	3 58	8 33
Espy	.....	12 23	4 06	8 39
Bloomsburg	8 45	12 29	4 12	8 45
Rupert	8 49	12 34	4 15	8 50
Catawissa	8 53	12 38	4 20	8 55
Danville	9 07	12 51	4 32	9 10
Cameron	9 14	1 01	4 43	.....
Northumberland	9 25	1 12	4 55	9 35
	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday. ‡ Stops on signal or notice to conductor.

E. M. RINE, Supt. T. W. LEE, Gen. Pass. Agt.

Bloomsburg & Sullivan Railroad.

Taking Effect May 1st 1906, 12.05 a m.

NORTHWARD.

	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M
	‡	†	†	‡
Bloomsburg D L & W	9 00	2 37	6 15	6 06
Bloomsburg P & R	9 02	2 39	6 17	....
Bloomsburg Main St	9 05	2 42	6 20	....
Paper Mill	9 15	2 52	6 30	6 20
Light Street	9 18	2 55	6 34	6 25
Orangeville	9 26	3 03	6 43	6 50
Forks	9 36	3 13	6 52	7 08
Zaners	f9 40	3 17	6 57	7 15
Stillwater	9 48	3 25	7 03	7 46
Benton	9 56	3 33	7 13	8 10
Edsons	10 00	3 37	7 17	8 20
Coles Creek	10 03	3 40	7 21	8 26
Laubachs	10 08	3 45	7 3	8 40
Grass Mere Park	f10 10	3 47	7 28	....
Central	10 15	3 52	7 41	9 05
Jamison City	10 18	3 55	7 45	9 15

SOUTHWARD.

	A M.	A M.	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.
	†	†	‡	‡	†
Jamison City	5 50	10 48	4 35	7 00	11 30
Central	5 53	10 51	4 38	7 03	11 45
Grass Mere Park	f6 01	17 12	f5 47	f11 00	....
Laubachs	6 03	11 02	4 48	7 13	11 52
Coles Creek	f6 12	11 06	4 53	7 22	12 05
Edsons	6 14	f11 09	14 56	17 24	12 10
Benton	6 18	11 13	5 00	7 28	12 35
Stillwater	6 28	11 21	5 08	7 38	12 45
Zaners	f6 35	f11 29	5 17	f7 45	12 58
Forks	6 39	11 33	5 21	7 49	1 00
Orangeville	6 50	11 4	5 31	8 00	1 30
Light Street	7 00	11 50	39	8 10	1 45
Paper Mill	6 08	11 53	5 42	8 18	1 50
Bloom. Main St.	7 13	12 02	5 53	8 23	2 05
Bloom. P & R	7 18	12 05	5 55	8 28	2 10
Bloom. D L & W.	7 20	12 10	6 00	8 30	2 15

Trains No. 21 and 22, mixed, second class.

† Daily except Sunday. ‡ Daily. ‡ Sunday only. f Flag stop.

W. C. SNYDER, Supt

60 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

PATENTS

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A BEAUTIFUL FACE

Send stamp for Particulars and Testimonials of the remedy that clears the Complexion, Removes Skin Imperfections, Makes New Blood and Improves the Health. If you take

BEAUTYSKIN

beneficial results are guaranteed or money refunded.

CHICHESTER CHEMICAL CO., Madison Place, Philadelphia, Pa.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM

Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists

PATENTS

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CA·SNOW &

STRONGEST BANK IN THE COUNTY

Capital $100,000. Undivided Profits $30.000. Surplus $150,000.

First National Bank,

OF BLOOMSBURG, PA.

MAKE NO MISTAKE BUT DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS IN THE STRONGEST BANK.

OFFICERS:

E. W. M. Low, President. J. M. Staver, Vice President.
E. B. Tustin, Vice President. E. F. Carpenter, Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

E. W. M. Low, F. G. Yorks, Frank Ikeler, Joseph Ratti,
E. B. Tustin, Fred Ikeler, Geo. S. Robbins, S. C. Creasy,
J. M Staver, M. I. Low, Louis Gross, H. V. Hower.

THE COLUMBIAN.
ESTABLISHED 1866.
THE COLUMBIA IDEMOCRAT.

ESTABLISHED 1837. CONSOLIDATED 1869
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING,
At Bloomsburg, the County Seat of Columbia County, Pennsylvania.
GEO. E. ELWELL, EDITOR.
GEO. C. ROAN, FOREMAN.

TERMS:—Inside the county $1.00 a year In advance; $1.50 if not paid in advance. Outside the county, $1.25 a year, strictly in Advance.
All communications should be addressed
THE COLUMBIAN, Bloomsburg, Pa.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1907

WASHINGTON

From our Regular Correspondent.

Washington, D. C. Feb. 19, 1907.

Indications are that a satisfactory solution has been reached of the Japanese immigration question. While no official announcement has been made on the subject, it is understood that the President, the Secretary of State, and the Speaker of the House have agreed to an amendment of the immigration bill that will preclude the necessity for an exclusion act. Just how the Japanese school question will be settled in San Francisco is not yet known, for Mayor Schmitz and the San Francisco representatives are not much in evidence. It seems that the main question is going to be settled between this government and Japan, and the school question will be taken up afterward.

The basis of the proposed settlement is simply this: Add a provision to the immigration bill that no Japanese are to be admitted to this country without passports. The Japanese government then undertakes to assume the responsibility, and will not issue passports to undesirable citizens. This gets around any talk of an exclusion act or a treaty or anything else. The reason that this government believes itself safe in leaving the matter in the hands of the Japanese government is that the officials have told the state department all along that they are not in favor of Japanese immigration to this country. They have use for all the able bodied men they can get in Korea, Manchuria and Formosa, and they have only been issuing passports to Japanese to go to the Hawaiian Islands because there wss a large Japanese population there already and the plea made by most of the applicants was that they were going to join friends and relatives. As a matter of fact the most of them came direct to the United States, and now that the situation has been explained to the Japanese government, it has promised to stop the issue of passports to Hawaii and the Philippines except in selected cases. If this is done, the whole question can be settled without much trouble.

***

The tariff commission that has been meeting with the German experts, to try to arrange for satisfactory trade relations with this country, has finished its report, and it is understood that it will be speedily submitted to the President, and by him transmitted to Congress. The commission has pointed out a number of commodities on which reciprocal reductions can be made to the satisfaction of Germany without hurting the interests of this country. More than that it has pointed out a number of changes that can be made in the administration of the valuation regulations and custom declarations, all of which will add to the good commercial feeling between the two countries. These matters could be embodied in a treaty, but it is thought more likely that they will be made an integral part of the tariff law and their advantages thus thrown open to all nations alike. It may not be possible to get the changes enacted into law at the present session of Congress, but the modus vivendi under which we have been carrying on trade with Germany has been extended for a year so that there will be time enough in which to act.

***

The Department of Agriculture this week issued a circular letter to the railroads, calling their attention to the fact that the so called "28 hour law" governing the transportation of cattle on the railroads was being persistently violated and warning them to regard its provisions as it would be strictly enforced. There was a great fight over this "28 hour law" last summer. The cattle shippers wanted to extend the time in which cattle could be transported without food, rest or water, from 28 to 36 hours. There was a protest from the Humane Societies all over the country because the law as it stood was all too liberal of torture Still, the railroads won, and the law was so amended that upon the application of a shipper cattle could be carried by the railroads for 36 hours, suffering the tortures of hunger, thirst and exhaustion. Then the Department started in to enforce the amended law, and it has already piled up 500 violations, the time occupied in transit sometimes running as high as 92 hours. There were certified to the Department of Justice this week 16 cases against the Rock Island road, some of them extending to 60 hours. A maximum fine of $500 has been asked for by the department in each one of these cases, and it is announced that every case of violation will be prosecuted if evidence can be collected to support it.

The over transportation is not the whole story either. The law contains a provision that when the cattle are put off to rest and feed, they shall be given proper accommodations and proper food and drink. It has been found by the inspectors that in too many cases the corralls where the cattle and sheep are placed are belly deep in mud, and in many cases the poor animals have not been able to reach either the food or water provided for them. This phase of violations will be taken up next and the Department expects a heavy crop of convictions.

***

The President has sent to Congress a strong message on the need for reform in the land laws touching the disposal of mineral lands held by the government. The plan of the administration is to lease these lands instead of selling them, and the President pointed out in his message that one beauty of the plan was that if any fault were legitimately found with it, the government at least would have the lands and could make some other disposition of them. On the other hand if the lands are alienated, the government can not recover possession.

The plan is being strongly oppose by the coal and oil interests, while the big cattle, and especially the sheep interests, are equally opposed to the scheme of leasing the grazing lands. Both of the measures are for the common good and are drawn by officials who have practical experience in dealing with such cases, but there will be a hard fight against them before they are allowed to pass.

Is It Your Own Hair?

Do you pin your hat to your own hair? Can't do it? Haven't enough hair? It must be you do not know Ayer's Hair Vigor! Here's an introduction! May the acquaintance result in a heavy growth of rich, thick, glossy hair! Use this splendid hair-food, stop your falling hair, and get rid of your dandruff.

The best kind of a testimonial—"Sold for over sixty years."

Made by J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass. Also manufacturers of

Ayer's SARSAPARILLA. PILLS. CHERRY PECTORAL.

Cost of the Philippines.

Senator Clay, of Georgia has introduced a resolution asking for an "official statement of all that the United States Treasury has been called upon to expend on account of the acquirement and maintenance of its title to the Philippines." He could hardly have touched a more interesting subject. Thoughtful people have long been cogitating the question with more or less anxiety. Various and widely separated estimates have not abated either the doubts or fears. All that is known is that the aggregate has run into hundreds of millions and that thus far there have been few or no returns for the vast outlay.

Soon after the acquisition of those miasmatic swamps and jungles we were assured that a great commercial triumph had been achieved and that as soon as the germ of benevolent assimilation had developed a little we would begin the harvest of trade with Asia. The Pacific would be crowded with ships it was predicted, from the cargoes of which our people would make fortunes beyond the wildest dreams of avarice. But season has succeeded season without producing even the symptom of gain while the expenditures are studiously kept from the public view. Senator Clay wants to know about these things and the public shares his curiosity.

Senator Clay has not indicated what his purpose is in asking for this information but it is a safe conjecture that he is not influenced entirely by curiosity. Probably his idea is to use the information for making an estimate or devising a plan to get rid of the Islands. Some of our ablest statesmen are moving toward the view that the property costs too much and comes to too little to continue the experiment which has proved successful and we can conceive of nothing which would more certainly promote that view than a detailed statement of the expenses already incurred. We hope Senator Clay will succeed in his undertaking.—Ex.

Betsy Ross House's Peril.

"Congressmen with no more patriotism than some of ours are not fit for their jobs," declared C. H. Wengerber, the representative of the American Flag Home and Betsy Ross Memorial Association, in discussing the refusal of the Federal Government to assume the guardianship of the Betsy Ross Flag House at No. 237 Arch street, Philadelphia. This action upon the part of Congress makes the maintenance of the House uncertain, unless the city or State appropriate money for the purpose. Mr. Wengerber waxed indignant as he discussed the question and said:

"One million people contributed, so that the house where the first American flag was made might never be destroyed. We planned to have a park around it and other improvements. We have struggled for years to keep the building up, but are no longer able to do so by the sale of simple souvenirs. We have had a hard fight all the way through' contending with Congressmen and public officials, who apparently have no love for their country. I do not know what will happen unless the city or the State take over the house. It is not likely, though, that a city which makes us pay taxes for this building will appropriate a few hundred dollars toward its maintenance. When Americans allow such an institution as this to decay our national patriotism is getting to a dangerous ebb."

What the Swing of Years Might Bring.

The Secretary of the Treasury has been a guest of the city of homes this week, and has made a speech there. Two things in the speech invite notice, for different reasons. "I do not know to what extent our people sell abroad cheaper than at home," he said. "I am not among those who seriously object to the policy." That sounds natural. But listen to this: "Though a strong Protectionist myself, I concede there is much force in free-trade arguments; undoubtedly the American people, in the swing of years, would be prosperous were this a free-trade country." Who ever expected to hear the Hon. Leslie M. Shaw talking that way?—*Hartford Courant (Rep.)*

To Drop Spring Elections

Legislature Will Move for Amendment to Constitution.

Spring elections in this State will be abolished if the amendments to the Constitution which have been prepared by Clinton Rogers Woodruff and Charles C. Binney are adopted. Senator Charles L. Brown, who is strongly in favor of the new bill, will introduce the measure in the Senate and look after its passage by that body. The amendments provide that only one election be held annually, in November, the municipal election coming in the odd numbered years and Federal elections in the even-numbered years.

In commenting on the proposed amendments Mr. Woodruff said: "The amendments have been prepared to do away with the necessity of having two elections a year, or really four elections a year, as the primaries under the new law involve nearly as much labor, trouble and expense as the municipal and general elections do. The plan of annual elections in New York has worked admirably, and the amendments prepared by Mr. Binney and myself for the Election Reforms Committee is designed to introduce a similar system in this State.

"There is a very general sentiment in favor of the amendments on the part of representatives of all the parties. It is conceded that we have too many elections and that the people are put to too much trouble and expense. I am sure that better results will follow from having one election a year than under the present system. Just take up one matter, that of registration.

"If we had but one registration a year, like they have in New York, there would be no question of changes of residence or deaths. The matter would settle itself. At present it requires the utmost care and caution on the part not only of the registrars and of the Registration Commissioners, but of the representatives of the parties, to make sure that all removals are noted and the names of those who have removed and have died since the fall election are stricken from the registers.

"The indications are that the amendments will be adopted at the present session of the Legislature. They will then have to be advertised and repassed by the session of 1909 and then submitted to the voters of the State before becoming operative."

Bill for State Fair.

If the bill reported by Mr. Jones to the house becomes a law, Harrisburg will have an annual State fair which will be a credit to the State, and not an imitation affair devoted to horse racing and fake side shows. The bill appropriates $200,000 for the holding of a State fair near that city every year, and provides for a commission to arrange for it, principally consisting of farmers, fruit growers, cattle raisers and others engaged in agricultural and kindred pursuits. It will be a State fair pure and simple and under the proper auspices will no doubt be a success.

Trespass Notices.

Card signs "No Trespassing" for sale at this office. They are printed in accordance with the late act of 1903. Price 5 cents each. tf

NOTICE.

The supervisors or their treasurers and treasurers of boroughs can receive their respective shares of license money for 1907 on or after March 1st, 1907, by presenting themselves at the treasurer's office in Bloomsburg and receipting for the same.

M. H. RHODES,
County Treasurer.

Envelopes

75,000 Envelopes carried in stock at the COLUMBIAN Office. The line includes drug envelopes, pay, coin, baronial, commercial sizes, number 6, 6½, 6¾, 9, 10 and 11, catalog, &c. Prices range from $1.50 per 1000 printed, up to $5.00. Largest stock in the county to select from.

Entrance through Roy's Jewelry Store. tf

TOWNSEND

A Small Lot of Those

$3.00 SUITS FOR MEN

STILL LEFT AT

TOWNSEND'S MOVING SALE

WE MOVE IN ABOUT A MONTH.

The February Linen Sale!

Our Annual Sale of Linen is now on. We promise you that there's enough linen here to stock a dozen ordinary stores: that we bought the bulk of it before the present high prices (for linens have jumped sky high); that we have not advanced our regular price, and that our regular

Prices Are Slaughtered for This Sale

THE BLEACHED TABLE LINENS.

Our 50 cent Mercerized Damask reduced to				45 cents
Our 89 cent	"	"	"	69 cents
Our 70 cent	"	"	"	59 cents
Our $1	"	"	"	85 cents
Regular 25 cent bleached linens reduced to				19 cents
" 50 cent	"	"	"	39 cents
" 60 cent	"	"	"	49 cents
" 65 cent	"	"	"	52½ cents
" 75 cent	"	"	"	65 cents
" 85 cent	"	"	"	72½ cents
" 1.00	"	"	"	85 cents
" 1.25	"	"	"	1.00
" 1.50	"	"	"	1.25
" 1.75	"	"	"	1.49
" 2.25	"	"	"	1.75
" 2.50	"	"	"	2.00
" 2.75	"	"	"	2.25

The Unbleached Table Linens are all reduced proportionately.

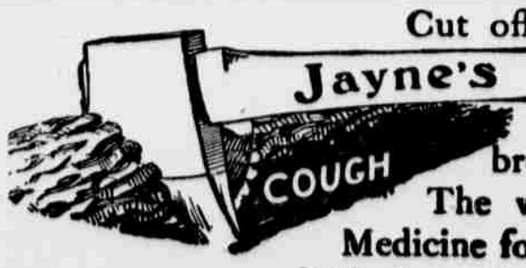
NAPKINS REDUCED.

$1.50 Napkins for			$1.25
1.75	"	"	1.50
3.00	"	"	2.50

TOWELS and TOWELINGS. There are bargains galore in towels and toweling—be here early. The 25c kind 21c a pair. The 30c kind (extra large) 25c pair. The $1.00 kind for 78c a pair.

F. P. PURSEL.
BLOOMSBURG, - PENNA.

Cut off that cough with



Jayne's Expectorant

and prevent pneumonia, bronchitis and consumption.

The world's Standard Throat and Lung Medicine for 75 years.

Get it of your druggist and keep it always ready in the house.

EVANS' SHOE STORE.

We are Headquarters for

Useful X Mas Presents.

Men's Christmas Slippers in alll leather and velvets,

PRICE, 50 cts to $2.00.

Women's Fur Trimmed Felt Slippers with flexible leather soles.

PRICE, $1.00 to $1.50.

Colors Black, Red and Drab.

Full line of Children's slippers and shoes for Christmas.

The Progressive Shoe Store

Chas. M. Evans

THE COLUMBIAN.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1907

Entered at the Post Office, Bloomsburg, Pa. as second class matter, March 1, 1888.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

Cheap Clubbing Offer.

We have arranged to supply some excellent literature at a very low price. They are the following:

COLUMBIAN and *American Farmer* - - - $1.00
Regular price $1.50.

COLUMBIAN and New York Thrice a Week *World* $1.50
Regular price $2.00.

COLUMBIAN and *Woman's Home Companion* - $1.50
Regular price $2.00.

The latter is a splendid magazine with a circulation of 600,000. In form it is like the *Ladies' Home Journal*, and is fully equal to it in every respect. Take advantage of this unusual offer now. Don't wait. tf.

Calendar pads for 1907 at the COLUMBIAN office. tf.

Visiting cards and Wedding invitations at the COLUMBIAN office. tf

Supervisors' Blanks.

We have printed a supply of blanks for Supervisors under the new law, and will keep them in stock. They include order books, tax notices, and daily road reports. Samples sent on application. tf.

Souvenir Post Cards are printed at this office. Half tones supplied. tf.

Paper napkins and doilies at the COLUMBIAN office. tf.

We are prepared to furnish the *Woman's Home Companion* for 50 cents a year when taken with THE COLUMBIAN. The two for only $1.50. Send in your name while the offer lasts. tf.

If I Should Die To-Night.

If I should die to-night
And you should come to my cold corpse and say,
Weeping and heartsick o'er my lifeless clay—
If I should die tonight
And you should come in deepest grief and woe—
And say: "Here's that ten dollars that I owe."
I might arise all in my white cravat
And say: "What's that?"
If I should die to-night
And you should come to my cold corpse and kneel,
Clasping my bier to show the grief you feel,
I say, if I should die to-night
And you should come to me, and there and then
Just even talk 'bout paying me that ten,
I might arise the while
But I'd drop dead again.—EX.

It Keeps the Feet Warm and Dry.

Ask today for Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder. It cures Chilblains, Swollen, Sweating, Sore, Aching, Damp feet. At all Druggists and Shoe Stores, 25c. 2-7-4t.

The man with a grievance never seems to have an impediment in his speech.

It is almost as hard to live up to a good reputation as it is to live down a bad one.

Miss Anna Creasy and Miss Marie Funk are visiting Miss Marion White in Philadelphia.

The Harder Sportsmen Supply Co. will remain in Bloomsburg, and remove to the room now occupied by J. Lee Martin.

It would not cost the town a large sum if crossings were cleaned off occasionally on Main street, when the brick paving is in its present dirty condition.

A number of new houses are to be built on East Third street this season. A. J. Robbins will build several, and others will be put up by Mr. Hagenbuch of Light Street, Mr. Rush of New York, and Mr. Sutliff of Bloom.

Douglas Ford has resigned as superintendent of the Irondale Electric Light Co. and accepted a position at Wilmington, Del., with the Union Traction Co.

Luigi Ratti, brother of the late Joseph Ratti, died recently at his home in Italy, from pneumonia. He was one of the legatees under Mr. Ratti's will. A wife and several children survive him.

Reyburn was elected Mayor of Philadelphia by over 30,000 majority. Either the people of that city do not want reform in their municipal affairs, or the article offered was of the bogus variety.

George S. Robbins has resigned as secretary of the Green Consolidated Copper Co. The company has gone under new management, and all the old officials resigned in accordance with an agreement to that effect.

The new opera house proposition is already being discussed, and an Allentown architect is preparing plans for a building. Nothing definite has yet been made public, but it is quite certain that a progressive town like Bloomsburg will not be permitted to continue very long without a place of amusement.

The best of everything is given regular readers of "*The Press*." Both "*The Daily and The Sunday Press*" have the best features that money can buy—all the news every day. There is a strong serial story in "*The Daily Press*" and the short stories in "*The Sunday Press*" are very noteworthy.

The Pennsylvania railroad announces that since September 1, the date on which "open mileage books" were placed on sale, that is, mileage books good for a first class passage for any person who presents them, it has sold 200,000 of these books. This means a little matter of $4,000,000 in advance, which is quite a good business.

Nescopeck-Berwick Bridge Now Open.

The new bridge connecting Nescopeck and Berwick has been opened to travel Pennsylvania Railroad passengers to Nescopeck have convenient omnibus service between the station and Berwick across the Susquehanna River. Omnibus to Berwick meets all trains.

Thanks.

I desire to thank the voters of the Bloom Poor District for the hearty support which was given me Tuesday at the election.

I appreciate the big vote given me, and I assure you, that I shall in the future, as I have in the past, do everything in my power to give to the District an economical, careful and honest administration of its affairs.

Thanking you for the handsome vote given me,

I am very respectfully yours,
F. R. DRAKE.

Going to Pittsburg.

Hon. Grant Herring will remove to Pittsburg about the first of March and open a law office in that city. His offices will be in the Frick building. This will give him a wider field for the exercise of his ability. He has been a prominent figure in politics for some years past, and there are few men of his age in the State who have filled the position of State Senator, Revenue Collector, and President Judge. We wish him success in his new field.

Big Fire in Sunbury.

The Packer House and the Seebold building in Sunbury were destroyed by fire on Monday. They are located along the railroad between the Pennsy station and the Square. The fire started in the third story of the Seebold building. The loss is about $50,000.

H. W. CHAMPLIN M. D.

EYE, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT.

Particular attention to examining and treating children's eyes.

[illegible] Building, Bloomsburg, Pa.

AUGUSTUS ZEHNDER DEAD.

Augustus Zehnder, a well-known resident of Danville departed this life at the Heddens House in that place Saturday morning, after a short illness due to a complication of diseases.

The deceased was aged nearly seventy years. During several years prior to his death he grew very infirm, his last illness, however, covered a period of only two weeks.

He was engaged in the milling much of his life. He finally retired from the milling business and embarked in the lumber business in West Virginia, continuing thus employed for about ten years. For some time past he had been living retired and has spent a great deal of his time in that city and vicinity. For a couple of years preceding death he lived at the Heddens House.

The wife of the deceased died in Danville eight years ago. Three sons and two daughters survive: George Zehnder, of Berwick; Chas. H. Zehnder, of Philadelphio; and E. M. Zehnder, of Scranton; Bertha, (Mrs. Douley) of Pittsburg, and Alice (Mrs. Lyon) of Norfolk, Virginia.

Gowen City Has Mystery.

The Sunbury *Daily* tells of a mysterious case at Gowen City, Northumberland County as follows:

"Lights, dancing, now wan and nebulous, now bright and glaring, low, moaning sounds and again the sounds of a heavy explosion haunt the oak tree at Gowen City where Monroe Whary killed himself last winter by placing a dualin stick on his head. Gowen City people hurry by the moaning old oak and look askance at it when in the dead of night the mysterious sounds are heard.

"So firmly do several people in the little hamlet near Shamokin believe that the miner's spirit has come back to haunt the scene of his horrible end that they will not pass the oak after dark,

"Four of the bolder spirits investigated the spot one night and found nothing. They watched vigilantly all night but no disturbing lights appeared. One of the watchers declares that as the moon sank behind the hills, a cold hand was laid across his face and that unable to move or cry out he sat in terror until the uncanny arm was withdrawn."

Bloomsburg Souvenir Books, 48 half tone pictures, 25 cents, at the COLUMBIAN office. tf.

Little Girl Badly Scalded.

Pulled Kettle of Water Off the Stove at Jerseytown.

The two-year-old daughter, Genevieve, of Mr. and Mrs. William Fruit, of Jerseytown, was terribly scalded on Saturday about noon by pulling a kettle of water over upon herself.

The child was playing about the kitchen where her mother was working, when she climbed on a stool, and grasping the kettle which was on the back of the stove, pulled it over on herself.

All of the tot's clothes were wet, but her arms and lower limbs were badly scalded. Dr. Shuman, of Jerseytown, was summoned and dressed the burns.

Catawissa Mill to Resume.

James B. Watson, of Danville, who was appointed receiver of the Catawissa Paper Mills Co., the failure of which embarrassed a Freelann bank last spring, has been granted permission by Judge Archbald to make an experimental lease of the mills for six months. The lease is to be placed with a company organized by W. D. Beckley, of Bloomsburg, who was interested in the old concern. The arrangement was made upon the suggestion of Mr. Beckley and it is to be hoped that the business may yet be again placed on a firm footing.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

The property of Mrs. William Elwell on West First street is for sale, or will be rented if not sold by April 1st. For particulars inquire of Geo. E. Elwell. tf.

Coasting Accident.

A bob-sled loaded with 15 boys and young men ran into a tree while coasting on Ash street, Danville, Tuesday evening. All of them were hurt, four seriously. Three of them were brought to the hospital.

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature [illegible] The Kind You Have Always Bought

Dixon's Great Work-

State Commissioner Looking After Water Sheds.

One of the great results that State Health Commissioner Dixon hopes to accomplish is the clearing up of the watersheds of the entire state, as an essential part of the work of securing pure water for the people of Pennsylvania and of thus cutting down the yearly sacrifice of lives to typhoid fever. This will take a small army of men in the field, but Dr. Dixon believes the money outlay that will be necessary will be but a drop in the ocean compared to the annual loss to the state from deaths and sickness through typh id fever. There were reported to the State Health Department during the year 1906, 24,421 cases of typhoid fever in Pennsylvania. During the same period 3,000 lives were blotted out by the scourge, nearly all of them, it is safe to say, killed by drinking polluted water. "And scourge is the term we should use," said Commissioner Dixon recently. "We continually express a horrible fear of the yellow fever 'scourge' or the news that there were a half dozen cases of yellow fever or cholera in Pennsylvania would startle every city, town and village in the state. We would consider no money outlay too great in the battle necessary to stop the onward march of such a scourge. But we are just waking up to the realization that the scourge of typhoid is draining eight or nine lives in Pennsylvania for every day in the year, and there are sixty-six persons stricken with the disease for every day in the year. The army of watershed inspectors and health offic rs that we hope soon to be able to place in the field against this foe will, if given the opportunity, wage a battle for the protection of the state that will forever redound to the health and happiness and prosperity of the people of Pennsylvania."

Duty Keeps Judge From His Child.

When His Honor Can Leave Court, Little One is Dying.

Duty to the court over which he was presiding Saturday, prevented Judge Charles B. Staples, President Judge of the Monroe-Pike district, from receiving the last fond recognition from his dying 5-year-old child.

His Honor was made acquainted with the serious condition of his daughter while hearing a case. He interrupted one of the lawyers, charged the jury and hastened to his home.

The child, an idol of the Judge, did not recognize the father, but passed away in a few minutes.

Judge Staples has many friends here who sympathize with him in his affliction.

Judge Scores Constables.

Says Luzerne County Can Get Along Much Better Without Them.

"This court has reached the conclusion that the county could get along much better without constables," declared Judge Wheaton last Saturday when District Attorney Salesburg applied for the appointment of a constable to fill a vacancy.

The District Attorney declared he wanted the man to obtain information against speak-easies in his district, and the court took the appointment under consideration.

It has been the regular thing for years for every constable in the county to report each return day, that there were no speak-easies in his district. There are, in fact, between seven and eight hundred in Luzerne county.

Nescopeck-Berwick Bridge Now Open

The new bridge connecting Nescopeck and Berwick has been opened to travel. Pennsylvania Railroad passengers to Nescopeck have convenient omnibus service between the station and Berwick across the Susquehanna River. Omnibus to Berwick meets all trains.

A fine new line of Wedding invitations just received at this office. 3t.

Concrete Blocks.

W. B. Fergusou has leased the plant of T. F. Conner on Sixth street, where he will manufacture concrete building blocks. A Miles concrete block machine will be installed with a capacity up to 400 blocks a day.

To Mothers in This Town.

Children who are delicate, feverish and cross will get immediate relief from Mother Gray's Sweet Powders for Children. They cleanse the stomach, act on the liver, making a sickly child strong and healthy. A certain cure for worms. Sold by all druggists, 25c. Sample mailed FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y. 2-7-4t

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COATS, SUITS, AND FURS

You can make nice savings now. All goods must go. COME AND SEE THEM.

THE CLARK STORE.

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Cigars, Tobacco, Pipes, Confectionery and Nuts.

Fine Candies. Fresh Every Week.

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A GREAT OFFER

For You Only

Read this announcement. It is your opportunity. If you don't read it you will miss your chance. The greatest magazines in this country have combined to be offered together at a greatly reduced rate. Never before was such an offer given to the public, and it is safe to say never will be made again. This year several magazines have increased their subscription price, which shows how much greater this offer really is. The only reason we are making it to the people of this vicinity is because the magazine finds they have not as many subscribers as they desire in this particular locality. But only a limited number will be sold at this price, therefore we advise every one to accept this offer without delay. When we have received a certain number we shall withdraw the offer.

Cosmopolitan per year $1.00
The Columbian per year $1.00
Total per year $2.00 — **Our Price $1.50**

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No matter how many magazines you take, Cosmopolitan is the one you cannot afford to do without. One feature in each issue is always of such overwhelming importance and worldwide interest as to lead the magazine world for that month. "The best, no matter what it costs," seems to be the motto which has made Cosmopolitan resemble no other magazine but Cosmopolitan.

For 1907 the publishers of the Cosmopolitan announce contributions from such famous authors as G. Bernard Shaw, Jack London, W. W. Jacobs, Edwin Markham, Joseph Conrad, H. G. Wells, Anthony Hope, Alfred Henry Lewis, Booth Tarkington, David Graham Phillips, Ella Wheeler Wilcox, etc.

Fill out coupon—mail today with your remittance—and be sure of getting the greatest magazine combination that was ever offered—an opportunity of years and one it is safe to say will never be made again.

CUT OFF ON THIS LINE.

THE COLUMBIAN,
Bloomsburg, Pa.

Date.....

Enclosed please find $1.50 for which enter my name for one year's subscription to your paper and the Cosmopolitan.

Name,.....

Address.....

.....

TWENTY KILLED IN WRECK

Wreckage Takes Fire and Some Injured Are Burned.

CAUSE UNDETERMINED

Either a Broken Wheel or Displaced Rail May Have Derailed Train—Was Under High Speed—Four Rear Cars Upturned and Dragged Along Ties.

New York, Feb. 19.—Twenty persons were killed and at least one hundred and fifty injured last Saturday evening when one of the lately installed electric trains of the New York Central was derailed just this side of Williamsbridge, on the Harlem Division.

Two of the cars were overturned and burst into flames, the woodwork catching fire from contact with the third rail.

A most peculiar and unexplainable feature of the accident was that the last car of the train left the rails first. It ran for a short distance over the sleepers and then whipped off the car ahead. When they toppled over the two coaches ahead of them followed. Carried on by the terrific speed of the train, the motor car of which was still on the tracks, their sides were torn into slivers, seats were ripped out, and the passengers were hurled about and crushed.

Three explanations were offered by officials of the road to account for the accident. It was generally credited that the wreck was due to a defective rail, which was later found wound about a wheel of a car and with one end protruding completely through the floor of the car.

It was also suggested that a flange of one of the wheels of the motor car had broken.

Spreading rails is also given as a possible reason for the derailing of the rails.

The passengers who escaped all agree that the train was going at high speed—some say from seventy-five to eighty miles an hour, while others think it was going at a speed of one hundred miles.

To add to the horror of the wreck, the rear coach of the train began to burn, and, while possibly a few of the injured were cremated, the firemen arrived promptly and succeeded in extinguishing the flames before the scores of passengers imprisoned in the wreck were burned. The smoke laden wind added to the horror of the injured who were caught in the wreckage.

Ex-Governor George C. Pardee, of California, who has severely scored the State Legislature for its extravagance. He declared that legislators had lost all moral sense.

MINISTERS' TRIAL DIVORCE.

Mr. and Mrs. Puffer Agree to Live Apart for Three Years.

Salem, Mass., Feb. 21.—A unique partial agreement has been perfected by the Rev. Charles E. Puffer, pastor of the Universalist Church of this city, and his wife, who is a lecturer.

While trial marriages are a topic of general discussion, Mr and Mrs. Puffer have put into operation a compact which may be termed a trial divorce. They will live apart for three years, as though they were divorced, and if they find this mode is satisfactory they may then get a real divorce.

Meanwhile Mrs. Puffer is to receive trial allmony in the form of $75 a month. At the end of three years, if a divorce is obtained, Mrs. Puffer is to receive $7,000.

They have a grown son, a graduate of Tufts College, who is now in Arizona.

$3,958.33 for Boy's Life.

New York, Feb. 21.—By the decision of a jury in Judge Ford's part of the Supreme Court the value of a ten year old boy's life is $3,958.33.

This verdict was rendered in the case of Mary Netelsky, as administratrix of her ten year old son Harry, who was run over and killed by a two ton coal truck owned by the Hudson Coal Company of New Jersey.

Odessa Jews Attacked Afresh.

Odessa, Feb. 21.—Ninety-five Jews have been removed to hospitals suffering from injuries sustained in an attack made upon them by members of the Union of Russian Men. The racial ill feeling runs high, and the Jews here are in hourly expectation of another series of outrages.

STRUCK A HUGE GAS WELL.

Allowed to Flow Weeks Without Capping Causing Great Loss.

As a commercial product natural gas was twenty-three years behind petroleum. They both originated in Pennsylvania; and Pennsylvania has led all the States in the production of both products ever since, until 1905 when California surpassed her in petroleum.

Petroleum and natural gas are allied products. As Pennsylvania had the first and largest oil field she has also the first and most extensive gas region, says the Pittsburg Despatch.

Like oil, it is controlled by the few, and the enormous accruing profits redound to increase the wealth of the already rich. And it seems impossible now to carry on such extensive industries without great aggregations of money. It would be impossible for individuals of moderate means to pipe oil or natural gas 200 or 300 miles and distribute it in small pipes or wagons to individual consumers in a city.

An instance showing the truth of this statement occurred in reality lately in McKean county, Pennsylvania. Two brothers by the name of Keelor drilled a well 1,886 feet deep and struck the greatest gasser ever known. It threw the two ton string of drilling tools entirely out of the well and its vibrations soon shook the heavy timbers of the derrick to pieces. The escaping gas roared like a heavy freight train dashing along, the sound of which could be heard at a distance of ten miles. It was commonly said that it was producing 100,000,000 cubic feet per day. Such exact measurements as could be made placed the amount at 42,000,000. But whatever the flow of the gas may have been it was by far the largest well ever drilled and the extraordinary production served to attract great crowds of visitors.

The gas had been sold in advance before the well was completed to the Pennsylvania Gas Company (which is understood to be the Standard Oil Company). There had been no pipe line laid in advance to take care of the gas. Of course it was unknown whether there would be any gas. Every well is a mystery until the driller strikes the sand. But when the sand was struck and the immense quantity of gas rushed out there was no immediate attempt to "shut it in." Day after day it wasted from 42,000,000 to 100,000,000 cubic feet, sufficient to supply the domestic uses of a city of 50,000 inhabitants. The gas was struck on the 22d of September, 1906. No attempt was made to control it until the 10th of November, just fifty days, when the first effort to shut it in was successful. Why an earlier attempt on the part of a great company to save the gas for two poor men was not made is not entirely explained. Perhaps they knew for a certainty that it could not be done. They might not have been able to have secured the tubing any earlier. The one thing which they did, however, was to lay an eight-inch pipe and carry the gas 200 feet away from the well and let it escape there. They could not turn it into a gas main for the reason that they had laid no main in that interval of fifty days. It is said they could not get the pipe. They laid that eight-inch pipe off to the south.

There was a good reason for laying it that direction. The Pennsylvania Company owned adjoining leases. They owned one across the road to the north. And as they wanted to drill there, there might be some danger from the gas of the Keelor well. The Keelor well is 300 feet south of the road at the point of the Pennsylvania Gas Company's new well. And the gas from the Keelor well was carried 200 feet south from the well. Of course, as the gas from the Keelor well belonged to the Pennsylvania Gas Company they had a right to pipe it where they pleased. But they were not paying for it while it wasted.

The Pennsylvania Gas Company drilled a well as near to the Keelor line on the north as possible. All gas and oil men know that gas and oil is in veins or seams or belts of sandstone, sometimes in pools. It is practically guesswork to strike these veins. No man owns the seams of oil or gas, except what he can strike in the wells from his own lease. Anyone, of course, who owns an adjoining lease can drill as close to the line as possible in the attempt to strike his neighbor's successful pool. That is part of the game. It is competition in the great industry. The Pennsylvania Gas Company successfully capped the Keelor well in their first attempt, which was a few days before they struck the sand in their own new well, but they did not turn the gas into their pipe and begin to use it. The gas is safely shut into the well waiting the laying of the main. In the meantime gas in the new well was struck. It is a fine well, producing about 10,000,000 cubic feet per day. Evidently it did not strike the veins of the Keelor well and is not drawing the gas from them.

Thomas Edison's Pastime.

Those who chance to pass the dwelling of Thomas A. Edison, the electrician, at an early hour in the morning are somewhat astonished to hear an organ being played and wonder who is thus amusing himself at a time when others are fast asleep. It is Edison himself, who, after a long period of work in the laboratory, will refresh himself mentally by a couple of tunes on his favorite instrument, thus preparing for recuperative slumber.

LUCK IN CATCHING CROOKS

Moving Picture Led to a Hold-up Man's Arrest.

PENALTY OF VANITY.

One Loomed Up on the Screen at a Show and a Detective Found Him With That Clue—Chance Glimpse of a Photograph Led Finally to One Woman's Capture.

"The high notch criminals, the fellows who pull off big jobs and have to make big jumps, are complaining more and more of how small the world is growing," he said. "Yet there are still plenty of hiding places. The element of chance constantly figures in the apprehension of wanted men. Only a couple of weeks ago a badly wanted Chicago stickup man was snagged at Pasadena, Cal., through some moving pictures, says an old detective in the New York Sun.

"The stickup man put a ball in the shoulder of a Chicago merchant who refused to be frisked with his eyes wide open. This happened last winter. The whole country was circulated and the Chicago flies had been doing the dragnet thing to pick up the stickup man's trail for nearly a year.

"Some time ago the moving pictures of the Jack O'Brien-Tommy Burns fight, which took place at Los Angeles, reached Chicago. A party of the Chicago flies went to the place where they were shown to have a look. Before the pictures showing the fight were thrown on the screen there were a lot of the moving films showing scenes in the training camp of the two scrappers.

"In the forefront of one of the films stood the stickup man, perfectly unmistakable. The natural vanity of all humans causes them to face moving picture machines when the pictures are being taken, and the stickup man away in front, and magnified two or three times in size, was grinning straight at the detectives. When the exhibition was over the detectives had a look at the film on which the stickup man appeared, and found that they were dead right. One of them immediately hopped out to Los Angeles. The stickup man had seen the fight picture himself, and he figured that there might be something doing when the Chicago detectives had their peek at them. So he quit playing the Los Angeles races and laid low in Pasadena, where he lived, for a while. But the Chicago detective got on his trail in Los Angeles, and nailed his man at Pasadena.

Detectives find out among other things that the great majority of crooks are very vain people and in spite of their rogues' gallery experiences they are forever having their pictures taken.

"It may be that it's because of their rogues' gallery experiences that they do this. Few of them look pretty in their police mugged pictures and their vanity incites them to have photographs taken that look like them when they're in the unsnagged state. These pictures are often innocently put on view by photographers and many a crook is picked up in this way. I got a noted woman gem lifter that way twelve years ago. She'd turned two big Malden lane tricks and the Jewellers' Protective Association wanted her a whole lot.

"A job that was a good deal like her work was pulled off in a Denver gem house three or four months after her getaway from New York and I was sent out there to prowl some. It looked poor to me after I'd been on the job in Denver for a week. I knew a number of stool pouters out there, but they couldn't give me anything about her. The Denver flies weren't hep to anybody that looked at all like her.

"I was just about to flag the job and crawl in with the poor mouth and the tale of nix nix, when one afternoon I stopped at a Denver photographer's show case to rubber at the pictures, a new display which had only been tacked up a couple of days or so. The middle picture resting against the black velvet was a big, boudoir size thing, and it was my woman, in a fine clean lace dress, full figure, with a fan in her hand and looking like a somebody hostess receiving her guests for a pink tea.

"I made the photographer's upstairs plant in three jumps and I had no trouble in showing him that I had a right to ask him where the woman of the boudior size picture was. The photograph had only been taken a month or so before, and he had only to turn over a few pages of his book to find the name and address of the sitter. The name was phony, of course, but the address was all right. She was living at Manitou Springs. I went there and found her in her flat, pretty snug, with coin to toss at the brier birds. She clawed me up quite a few with her nails when I told her she was the one, but I brought her back all right.

A Writer's Plaything.

When Mr. Rider Haggard was a child a very old doll of battered wood, hideously ugly, was one of his favorite playthings, and also of the other children in the family. An old nurse used to call this doll "She," and in after years the novelist borrowed the name for the heroine of his most famous book.

Miranda Wood's Romance

By Ethel Bret Harte.

I

The hot summer sun, which had been scorching and lashing into white heat the little New England village of Northfield all day, was now setting red behind a cluster of firs upon the far off flanks of the Berkshire hills, sinking slowly, drowsily to rest in vivid haze, as though worn out with its own fierce intensity.

One cottage, standing apart from this cluster of dwellings, alone seemed desolate, this sense of loneliness being to-night intensified by the almost tragically forlorn figure of a tall, gaunt woman sitting rigidly upon the doorstep, her thin hands clasped tightly about her knees.

But to-night, musing on her doorstep, Miranda felt strangely troubled and perplexed in mind, for a conversation she had overheard on her return from work that evening kept repeating itself to her brain with startling frequency and distinctness.

It had so happened that while passing along the village street she had encountered Deacon Scoville, who, in shirt sleeves and carpet slippers, a corncob pipe contentedly tucked away in the corner of his mouth, was chatting lazily over his garden gate with Pete Farman, this latter gentleman being entirely absorbed in the engrossing though somewhat strenuous occupation of cleaning his nails with a large jackknife.

As Miranda approached the Deacon had hailed her with a cheery "Good evening, Mirandie. Powerful hot, ain't it?" while Pete, looking up grudgingly from his rugged toilet, had remarked with quiet insolence, "Most hot enough to roast taters on your tin roof, ain't it, eh?"

The Deacon's remarks Mirandy had acknowledged with a sharp bow of assent, while her eyes had swept scornfully the impudent, grinning face of Pete Farman. The next instant she had turned the corner of the wood sharply and was lost to view behind the tall lilac hedge which formed an almost impenetrable wall at the side of the Deacon's garden.

Here she stopped, ostensibly to settle her bonnet with an angry jerk, but in reality to recover her breath and composure, which seemed to be slipping from her in gusts of fury. As she was about to start on again, the wind, swaying the lilac tops hither and thither, brought the voices of the two men she had just quitted clearly and distinctly to her ears, holding her as though spellbound in curious though horrified fascination.

"Hurrah!" laughed Pete Farman; "there goes the gal what's never been kissed; don't wonder, it 'ed take a powerful nerve. Gul, what a face! Looks like she'd been reared on persimmons. Eaf!"

Then the Deacon's voice drawled softly:—"I don't believe that yarn 'bout her never havin' been kissed. Miranda's most powerful homely, but she's got a good heart all the same, and that's bound to have fetched some feller, leastwise long enough to give her a kiss."

* * * * * * *

So now Miranda was turning the details of this conversation over in her mind with Puritanlike precision and candor. She had never had any sympathy or even patience with love and regarded all those suffering from this strange malady as but creatures of unsound mind, to be treated accordingly with contempt scorn.

It had also been Miranda's habit to catechise herself, to turn her emotions to the pitiless light of her almost morbid conscience, and she now insisted emphatically, albeit a trifle mournfully:—

"No; I ain't never been kissed."

But already the feeling of anger and resentment which had at first been paramount was giving place to one of singular softness as she thought again of the deacon's words. So "she had a good heart;" she had almost forgotten she had one, and placed her hand hurriedly to her left side to make sure that it was really there.

To-night some stronger will than hers seemed swaying the current of her thoughts; some power at once alluring and suggestive with which Reason battled fruitlessly; some wine which seemed to lull her senses into blissful confusion and to which she finally gave herself up with childlike abandon.

"I wonder what it's like," she murmured, while again that vague softness enveloped her as in a cloak.

"I wonder," she repeated—but here the trees began to dance in lazy rhythm before her eyes as, lulled by the drone of insects in the grass, she fell asleep.

II

"Hide me quick, for God's sake!" cried a hoarse voice in Miranda's ear, while a rough hand upon her shoulder shook her violently from her slumbers. Still stupefied with sleep she gazed confusedly into the strange bearded face thrust close to hers.

The moonlight now bathing the garden in soft radiance, cloaking each familiar object with elfish mystery and falling full upon the white face and already dramatically crouched figure of the man, seemed to add to the scene an almost limelight artificially, a suggestion at once theatrical and thrilling.

"Hide me quick, for God's sake!" he repeated, seizing her roughly by the hands, with the exclamation of impatience, accompanied by some thing that sounded strangely like an oath, as he dragged her unresistingly on her feet.

"Come quickly now! They're after me and they'll kill me if they get me—don't you understand?"

Miranda, however, now fully awake, tore her hands from his grasp, and drawing herself up to her full height, stood a stiff and forbidding sentinel in her doorway.

This, then, was a man, and evidently a bad one.

"Get out of my house, murderer," she cried, in a sharp voice. Then, waving his impatient denial aside with a warning hand, she continued:—"If they're after yer to kill yer, yer done somethin' yer hadn't oughter, and I for one won't stand in the way of seein' justice done.'

Then, seizing a broom which lay against the door, and using it rather as a weapon of extermination than of defence, she lunged heavily toward him.

Dexterously dodging this furious onslaught of bristles, the desperate man fell on his knees before her, and raising his eyes, which Miranda noticed for the first time were soft and brown beneath their fringe of black lashes, to her face, whispered between hope and fear:—

"Surely there is at least one spark of womanly pity in your heart."

Miranda startled, clutching blindly, wildly at the door for support, as the Deacon's words flashed like lightning through her brain:—"She's got a good heart, and that's bound to fetch some man." The hot blood mounted to her face, and she clapped her hands over her ears to keep out the voice, fearing lest the man at her feet should hear it also.

The almost breathless silence which had followed his eloquent pleading was now broken by the sound of voices along the road, and one could discern dimly in the direction of the village a small black stream of figures running in ragged form, now stopping apparently to peer into ditches, and then hurrying on with renewed vigor. Each moment they became more distinct, and Miranda fancied she could distinguish the voices of the Deacon and Pete Farman among the rest.

Swift as a hare she flew to the door, beckoning the man to follow her, then throwing wide the cupboard said, in a voice scarcely less tense than his had been, "Git in there, quick."

The man sprang forward like some liberated animal—and the next moment the door closed upon him.

But none too soon, for already a party of excited men, headed by Pete Farman, had turned in at her garden gate.

"Yer ain't seen nothing of a man running for his life, have ye?" gasped Pete, his gooseberry eyes nearly bulging from their sockets—"a likely young feller with long black whiskers."

"Someone's broke in up to Farmer Cuddyback's and stoled all Mary and Hank's wedding silver," panted the Deacon.

"Serves them right for having been such gul darned fools as to git married," was Miranda's cool and tart reply.

But she was feeling very nervous despite this bravado, and when Pete Farman advanced dangerously near the fateful cupboard she cried in a somewhat choked voice:—

"I'll thank you, Pete Farman, to take your muddy boots off my clean paint; this ain't no cow shed."

Pete, momentarily awed, withdrew to the door, but from this safe retreat, his courage returning, he growled suspiciously:—

"Oh, that's all very fine talk, but I seed him turn in here,and it is my painful dooty, Miss Miranda Wood, to search this 'ere house."

"Search, then, till you're blue in the face, for all I care," replied Miranda, in a voice she fondly believed to be indifferent, but which, though bravely commenced, wavered perceptibly toward the close of the sentence.

"Well, then, we may as well begin here," said the relentless Pete, walking toward the cupboard as he spoke. Like a flash Miranda was before him. Throwing herself defiantly against the door, she cried in a voice terrible to hear:—

"I'm blest if you do! There's all my winter presarves in thar, and I'm not going to let any darned man set his foot in there till they've jellied."

Miranda was plain at all times, but now her face distorted with rage, was fearful to behold, and the men fell back a pace. For one moment she stood like a tigress at bay; the next, recognizing her half won battle, she assumed her old, dry manner, and, pointing with a long, bony finger down the road, said, sarcastically:—

"And, now, when you gentlemen have done insulting a poor, helpless woman in her own house, perhaps you might see if you could ketch that man what's runnin' close to the stone wall yonder."

In an instant the men were in hot pursuit, stumbing over each other in their eagerness to be in at the death. Miranda watched them out of sight, a scornful smile on her thin lips; then suddenly, as though realizing for the first time the enormity of the situation, she walked quickly to a chair, into which she sank, and, throwing her apron over her head, sat rigid and silent for a quarter of an hour.

She was trying to think it all out; who she was, to begin with, and what she had done. So lost was she in her own dreams and calculations she had quite forgotten the man in the jam cupboard until she felt her apron gently pulled from her face, and, looking up, she beheld the man whose life she had saved and for whom she had told the first lie in her spotless life.

What a change had come over that face! All the terror had gone from those luminous eyes, and in its stead was a soft tenderness.

"God bless you for what you have done to-night!" he murmured in a deep, rich voice, "God bless you!"

Then for one blissful moment Miranda felt his arms about her shoulders, as, bending his head to hers, he kissed her.

III

The sun was high in the heavens and the fire quite cold on the hearth when Miranda finally stirred in her chair.

What had come over her? Had she dreamed it all? No, she had not slept; she had been conscious of every tick of the great clock above the mantel, and, besides, there was the cupboard gaping wide, displaying neat rows of jam pots upon its shelves. No, she had not dreamed; she had simply lived, and, it seemed to her, for the first time in her life. A man had kissed her and asked God to bless her, and she had saved his life. Ah, it was all such a beautiful romance Miranda laughed happily as she pictured herself as heroine.

Singing, she went about her work, absently preparing her meager breakfast, which she scarcely touched. After giving a few almost coquettish touches to her toilet she looked lingeringly about the room in loving remembrance ere she turned the key in the door and went out.

The village street was almost deserted, Miranda noticed gratefully, for though she longed to hear the result of last night's robbery she yet feared to do so, and by the time she had reached the substantial Giles abode her heart was beating nigh to suffocation, and her hands trembled so she could scarcely lift the latch of the garden gate.

Had he really managed to escape or was he now languishing in some dreary prison? Her heart sickened at the thought.

At the door she was met by Mary Giles, who, eager to tell the news, did not notice Miranda's flushed face and trembling hands.

Here she learned that the "ruffian" (Miranda's hero) had got "clean away," and, with this blissful intelligence the happy, albeit guilty, Miranda set to work with a light heart. She listened to their story of the robbery with that superior judgment of one who knows, feeling herself a clever actress indeed.

She hummed to herself as she worked, slashing rather recklessly into the material Mary Giles had given her for the new bodice. This unwonted brightness puzzled the good people for whom she worked not a little, but when she actually cut two sleeves for one arm their wonder turned to alarm.

"Lands sake, Miranda Wood!" cried Mary Giles despairingly, as she gazed at her ruined bodice, "be you clean crazy? Lord, one'd think you was in love!"

Miranda started guiltily, cutting a horrid gash in the fated bodice as she did so. In tragic silence the two women looked down at the wreck before them; then Miranda said in hard, wooden tones:—

"How much did it cost?"

"It cost me seventy-five cents at Martin's sale, and you couldn't git it less than a dollar t'other times," replied the now almost hysterical Mary Giles in bitter reproach.

Slowly drawing her purse from her pocket, Miranda counted out four twenty-five cent pieces and laid them in a neat pile upon the table. Then before the astonished Mary Giles could recover her breath she had fled.

She hurried along the road her head bent guiltily, scarcely heeding where she was going until, coming in contact with some huge bulk which seemed to her confused senses like a great feather bed, she looked up to find herself face to face with Mrs. Scoville, who, fat and excited, was fanning herself wildly with a newspaper at Miranda's own gate.

"Land's sakes, M's Scoville!" she cried in alarm, "whatever is the matter of yer? Looks like yer was was goin' to have a stroke!"

"I've had one eready," exclaimed the Deacon's wife theatrically. "A most shocking thing I call it—most indecent. Here," she added, thrusting the newspaper under Miranda's nose as she followed her, panting, into the kitchen, "read that for yourself."

As Miranda read a faint, sick dizziness crept over her, the ground seemed to sway neath her feet, and, sinking into a chair, she muttered forlornly to herself, "So it was all a lie after all. It was a traitor's kiss."

What she read was as follows:—

A Clever Criminal Caught at Last.

"A paltry robbery of wedding silver at the house of a farmer named Cuddyback, residing in the village known as Scoville's Glen, was the means of running to earth one of the greatest and at the same time cleverest criminals of modern times.

"The prisoner, caught while trying to escape by jumping into a slowly moving freight train three miles below the scene of the robbery, gave his name as Parson, but was found to be a woman in male attire, and has subsequently been identified as Marie Rennie, author of the great diamond robbery at the Hotel ——, in Dresden, in which a well known prince travelling incognito was killed, and instigator and prime mover in many subsequent robberies. Until now she had managed to evade the vigilance of the police through her many clever disguises, the last mentioned being perhaps the most complete."

WORLD NEWS OF THE WEEK

Covering Minor Happenings from all Over the Globe.

HOME AND FOREIGN

Compiled and Condensed for the Busy Reader—A Complete Record of European Despatches and Important Events from Everywhere Boiled Down for Hasty Perusal.

Senate leaders insist on giving Insurance Commissioner Otto Kelsey a hearing in committee.

Representative John E Reyburn, machine candidate for Mayor of Philadelphia, was elected over William Potter

That the River and Harbor Appropriation bill and Ship Subsidy bill will be talked to death in the last hours of Congress is the fear in Washington.

Japan does not like the amended exclusion law, but will accept it with resignation, despite protests from the Hawaiian Japanese.

President Roosevelt sent a letter to Governor Guild saying he would give a serious consideration to Massachusetts' petition for a tariff revision.

Missing papers in Ice Trust prosecution were taken from the desk of Julius M. Mayer in Albany, N. Y., when he was Attorney General, evidence adduced in the inquiry did not warrant accusation against any one.

Senators assailed the Forestry Bureau as extravagance and cut requested $1,000,000 appropriation down to $500,000.

To abolish the large Canal Advisory Board the Senate Finance Committee will introduce a bill in the Legislature at Albany.

Commissioner Bingham ordered a rigid investigation of charges that detectives take money to protect pickpockets.

Governor Hughes of New York, gave Superintendent of Insurance Kelsey a public hearing and obtained his admission that he had done nothing to place responsibility for abuses revealed in his department.

The Senate committee reported the Naval Appropriations bill, providing for two new 20,000 ton battle ships

Six seamen were drowned as two barges of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal Company went to pieces off Highland Light, Mass.

Detectives learned that William F. Walker, the missing banker of Connecticut, lost $350,000 to wire tappers in New York, who promised him profits of a million dollars.

After a hard battle, counsel for Harry Thaw succeeded in reading in evidence the will and codicil executed by the defendant on the evening of his marriage to Evelyn Nesbit in April, 1905.

Liberal leaders in Cuba openly threaten to fight the United States if it remains in the island.

Governor Hughes of New York, sent a sharp reply to Superintendent Kelsey's letter asking reconsideration of the Executive's request to resign, and will ask Senate to remove Mr. Kelsey at once.

Theodore P. Shonts' recent speech is regarded in Washington as indicating that corporations are disposed to co-operate with President Roosevelt in his trust policies.

The secretary of the Union Bible Society of Worcester, Mass., declared the American Bible Society was a trust and bolstered up prices of Bibles.

In its final report the special committee of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company vindicated the company's officers and employes as loyal and efficient.

The "Two Billion Congress" is at hand, appropriations in the present short session being more than $1,000,000,000.

Mrs. Lottie Wallau, accused of murdering her mother, was remanded to the Tombs in New York city to await the inquest.

Nearly all the securities stolen by William F. Walker, the missing New Britain, Conn., banker, have been found, but the names of the holders are withheld.

John D. Rockefeller, Jr., in discussing heridity and environment told his Bible class that the responsibility for the acts of the child rests upon the parents.

Judge Fitts decided in Albany that Attorney General Jackson should not be restrained from trying to oust Mayor McClellan of New York and that Mr. Jackson was not in contempt of court.

Captain George McVey, of the wrecked steamboat the Larchmont, defended his course in an official report of the disaster.

Mr. and Mrs. George W. Morton, of New York, committed suicide together in a hotel in Tampa, Fla.

Washington hotel men declared their opposition to anti-tipping measure now pending before the House.

House committee agreed to favorably report bill limiting train men's consecutive hours of duty.

Professor Brashear, of Pittsburg, Pa., announced the discovery of an enormous sun spot and predicted electrical disturbances.

Of Interest To Women.

To such women as are not seriously out of health, but who have exacting duties to perform, either in the way of household cares or in social duties and functions which seriously tax their strength, as well as to nursing mothers, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription has proved a most valuable supporting tonic and invigorating nervine. By its timely use, much serious sickness and suffering may be avoided. The operating table and the surgeons' knife, would, it is believed, seldom have to be employed if this most valuable woman's remedy were resorted to in good time. The "Favorite Prescription" has proven a great boon to expectant mothers by preparing the system for the coming of baby, thereby rendering childbirth safe, easy, and almost painless.

Bear in mind, please that Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is not a secret or patent medicine, against which the most intelligent people are quite naturally averse, because of the uncertainty as to their composition and harmless character, but is a MEDICINE OF KNOWN COMPOSITION, a full list of all its ingredients being printed, in plain English, on every bottle-wrapper. An examination of this list of ingredients will disclose the fact that it is non-alcoholic in its composition, chemically pure, triple-refined glycerine taking the place of the commonly used alcohol, in its make-up. In this connection it may not be out of place to state that the "Favorite Prescription" of Dr. Pierce is the only medicine put up for the cure of woman's peculiar weaknesses and ailments, and sold through druggists, all the ingredients of which have the unanimous endorsement of all the leading medical writers and teachers of all the several schools of practice, and that too as remedies for the ailments for which "Favorite Prescription" is recommended.

A little book of these endorsements will be sent to any address, post-paid, and absolutely *free* if you request same by postal card, or letter, of Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure constipation. Constipation is the cause of many diseases. Cure the cause and you cure the disease. Easy to take as candy.

James Farley, the strike breaker, caused the arrest of his discharged office manager, W. H. Cole, alias Thomas Hardy, accusing him of grand larceny and attempted blackmailing.

Lewiston, Me., lawyer began search for Miss Viola Atkins, to whom Charles A. Prescott, an inmate of the Matteawan Asylum for the Criminal Insane, willed $16,000.

Representative Lowden lauded in the House for speech urging publicity for corporations.

The House declined to change the present law regarding the purchase of coal for the navy in the Philippines.

Declarations were made to Governor Hughes, of New York that the National Guard of the State is in control of a cabal self-governed and ignoring all higher powers actually in power over the organization.

Peculations of William F. Walker, treasurer of the New Britain, Conn., Savings Bank, amount to $565,000, supposedly lost in Wall street.

FOREIGN NEWS.

In the debate in the French Chamber of Deputies the government's policy as to church leases was sustained by a large majority.

Honduran troops attacked Nicaraguans on the frontier, says a despatch from Managua, but were compelled to retreat after six hours' fighting.

That the British Cabinet is united in supporting the tentative home rule plan was the assurance given by Mr. Asquith in the House of Commons.

In announcing that fifty-five per cent. of the shipping was "lost" during the recent British naval manoeuvres the Admiralty explains that the "enemy" was crippled by these operations.

On the eve of a critical debate in the Chamber of Deputies the members of the French Cabinet have patched up their differences and will present a united front.

Speedy execution of General Paredes and his "army" by the Venezuelan government is reported by a cable from Caracas, which likewise tells of President Castro's critical condition.

Count Van Bylandt, a well known sportsman of The Hague, was accidentally killed on the Cresta tobogan run, says a despatch from St. Moritz.

In discussing the theft of Wertheimer art treasures a London detective, according to a cable, declared many missing European pictures were in the galleries of American millionaires.

Crime is so prevalent in France that talk is general about a return to the guillotine says a a cable from Paris

Remarkable "cures" of cancer by two Welsh herb doctors are reported in a cable from London.

A cable from Paris says that street rowdies spoiled the festivities of Mardi Gras in Paris.

Prince Paul Dolgoroukoff, expelled from the Russian Imperial Yacht Club for his revolutionary propaganda, has, according to a St. Petersburg despatch, challenged each member to a duel individually.

The British steamship Hellopolis, off the Welsh coast, sank the Orianda, fourteen persons being drowned.

Charges that German authorities have fostered the slave trade in East Africa have been found to be false, according to a despatch from Berlin.

W. H. Mallock, a British sociologist lecturing before an audience at Columbia University under the auspices of the National Civic Federation, declared that the nature of man is such that socialism can never be realized.

ODD GEOGRAPHICAL FACTS

Boundary Lines Make Law Enforcement Hard

MEANS OF EVASION.

Few Realize How Large Texas Really Is — Four Inhabitants of One County There—Watertown, N. Y., Has the Longest Block and Chicago the Longest Street.

The following collection of geographical peculiarities about the United States embodies many unique facts which are worth remembering.

A novel way to demonstrate the enormity of the State of Texas is to spread out a map of the United States and stretch a string across Texas the longest way. Then placing one end of your measure on Chicago you will find that the other end will extend into either the Atlantic Ocean or the Gulf of Mexico, says the New York Sun.

The two largest counties in the United States are Custer county, Mont., and San Bernardino county, Cal. Each of these is a little more than 20,000 square miles in extent, and the States of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Delaware and New Jersey could be put inside the boundaries of either of them.

The smalles county in the Union is Bristol county, R. I., which has only twenty-five square miles. The county in the United States having the largest population is New York, which has more than 2,000,000 people in it. At the time of the last census Bailey county, Tex., which is about as large as Rhode Island, had only four inhabitants.

The longest block in any American city is in Watertown, N. Y. This municipal freak is a row of business houses nearly five squares long. It contains the offices and stores of 145 different firms, forty-five tenants and a hotel with eighty-five rooms. The total valuation of the property in this block is almost $1,000,000.

The longest street in the United States and in the world as well is Western avenue, Chicago, which is exactly twenty-two miles long. Its nearest rival is Halsted street, also in Chicago, which is two-thirds of a mile shorter. Halsted street is so much more closely built up that it is usually spoken of as the longest street in the world. By traversing its length one may see all the indications of the varying phases of American life, from the hovels of outcast sin to the palaces of pork packing millionaires.

Interspersed with the native Americans on this one street are six distinct colonies where the people speak other languages than English—namely, Germans, Italians, Russian Jews, Bohemians, Poles and Greeks. Halsted street is crossed over and under by twenty railroads. It is estimated to be the chief business center and lounging place for 175,000 people, more than there are in Arizona, Idaho, Nevada or Wyoming.

About fifty miles from Durango, Colorado, there is a point where four States meet. At this place by stepping a few feet in either direction one can walk in four different Commonwealths in as many seconds. These States are Colorado, Utah, New Mexico and Arizona. A nearly parallel case is at Harper's Ferry, where the train stops a few minutes to allow the passengers to alight and enjoy a view which permits them to look into three States—Maryland, Virginia and West Virginia.

The highest and lowest elevations in this country are in California, within 100 miles of each other. The loftiest is Mount Whitney, 14,499 feet high, and the lowest is Death Valley, about 450 feet below the level of the sea. Two Oceans Pass, in Yellowstone Park, is so named because whenever there is a shower in the vicinity and a certain small creek overflows, its waters spread out over the edge of the continental divide and pass into tributaries of rivers which flow to the Atlantic and to the Pacific.

There are a number of cases where unique situations have developed in cities that happened to be divided by State lines. These oddities are the result of differences in law. The boundary between Texas and Arkansas runs along the main street of Texarkana, and formerly if a fight occurred on one side of the street the combatants had only to cross to the other sidewalk to be out of the jurisdiction of the authorities governing the territory where the disturbance had taken place. The two sides of Texarkana did not develop equally, because the administration of one States was more enterprising than the other.

Bristol is located on the State line between Tennessee and Virginia. One of these States has a regulation preventing colored people from occupying the same street car seats with whites and the other has not, consequently the colored people may stay on one side of the car on the boundary street and sit where they please. The dividing line between Missouri and Kansas is State street in Kansas City. Missouri is wet and Kansas is dry, so one side of that particular avenue is literally lined with "First" and "Last Chance" saloons. This locality is supposed to have been the birthplace of the this original form of saloon advertisement.

The New York police department costs the city $31,252 a day.

CASTORIA.

Bear the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. Has been in use for over 30 years.

England's Big Investment in Insane Asylums

CAUSES OF INSANITY

Haste and Restlessness of Modern Life a Strong Factor—25 Per Cent. Due to Heredity—Strenuosity of Body and Mind Beneficially Prescribed in Some Cases.

Lord Rosebery, in presiding as Lord Lieutenant of the County of Linlithgow at the opening of an asylum for the insane at Bangour, instituted at considerable expense by the city of Edinburgh, delivered an address which calls for more than passing attention, says the Pittsburg Gazette.

He remarked that a sum of no less than $150,000,000 has been invested in these public asylums for the insane in the United Kingdom, which he has described as tombs for intellectually dead. He added that $15,000,000 was spent annually for their maintainence, but pointed out that all this enormous amount of money is expended by the nation, not for those for whom it can have any hope in the future, but for those who represent their waste and decay—in short, that it was of all public investments the most unproductive.

Lord Rosebery did not condemn this expenditure as extravagant, nor did he intimate that the lot of the insane should be rendered more cruel by the diminishment of their comforts. But he argued that some steps should be taken to arrest the altogether phenomenal increase of insanity. During the last fifty years, while the population of the United Kingdom has increased by 75 per cent. the number of lunatics had augmented by 230 per cent.

With regard to the causes of this growth of lunacy, which is by no means confined to England, but which extends to all the civilized countries, he was unable to speak with any degree of assurance, and save for the fact that 25 per cent. of insanity is medically ascribed to heredity, he was compelled to rest let himself to the expression of opinions of his own.

Thus Lord Rosebery is inclined to attribute much of the spread of dementia to the haste and restlessness of our modern twentieth century life, which show themselves in an entire absence of repose and in the development of a perfect mania for speed, not only where motors are concerned, but also in steamship and railroad travel.

To this many will be disposed to take exception. In no country of the world is hurry developed to such a degree as in the United States. Yet statistics go to show that the ratio of insanity to the population is not in any sense larger, but, on the contrary, rather smaller than that among many European nations, where more leisurely ways and methods prevail.

If people are kept so busy here in America that they have but little time for thought and quiet reflection, they likewise have no time to brood upon the subject of their real or imaginary wrongs and miseries, and the result is that we find here much less of that morbid introspection which when allowed free rein too frequently develops into monamania.

Strenuosity of mind and body are to such a degree regarded by the leading alienists as beneficial in cases of diseases of the mind that we find them endeavoring to cure Queen Sophia of Sweden of her religious melancholia by compelling her to perform the most arduous kind of housework and of gardening, while chess, the most intellectually absorbing of games, was prescribed with some success for the late sovereign, Prince of Lippe, who spent the greater part of his reign under restraint. Leisure exists to a much greater extent in the Old World than in America, where everybody is led by necessity, by heredity and by custom, to labor for the sake of fame or of wealth. Where leisure is applied to philanthropy, to study, etc., it ceases to be leisure. But when not thus employed it becomes idleness, and the latter is one of the chief promoters of insanity.

There is one remark, however, of Lord Rosebery with which everyone will be disposed to agree. It is this: That is the public is willing to devote such enormous sums of money to the housing and the care of the intellectually dead it should not be so careless with regard to the housing of the intellectually living—that is to say, of the sane poor.

Whereas, lunatics who can be of no further use whatsoever to the community, and who are destined to remain forever a totally unproductive investment of capital, are provided not only with greater comforts but likewise with the most up-to-date, commodious and even luxurious habitations, regardless of cost, the laboring classes—that is to say, useful citizens and their children, who are destined to become factors in the nation's prosperity—are permitted to live among the most appalling surroundings, in frightful tenements, under the most unsanitary and demoralizing conditions.

Effects of Ultra-Violet Rays.

The discovery by Professor Elmer Gates, of Washington, that certain wave-lengths of ultra-violet light and certain frequencies of electric undulations will pass through a dead animal body more completely than through a living one. The result is, it seems, that the living body under these rays will cast a shadow; a dead one not, says Harper's Weekly. The opaqueness of the living bodies Professor Gates finds to be due to the presence of electric currents in the nerves and muscles. While alive the body is a bundle of electric currents through which electric waves cannot pass.

As described it seems a very pretty discovery, and it is taken with sufficient seriousness to be discussed as a practical mean of determinating whether life has gone out of bodies that seem to be dead. There are cases of catalepsy where ordinary tests of death fail and in which a new test would be useful, and in some cases of disease where it is important to know how low the vital forces have run at a given time. Professor Gate's discovery, if it turns out to be authentic, may be of practical use.

But whether of immediate practical use or not, it is very interesting (if true), as are all discoveries that push forward the limits of human knowledge. One effect of the curious things that scientists nowadays are constantly finding out is to impress upon thoughtful persons the incompleteness of the present state of knowledge. Our world knows enormously more about many things than the world of our fathers did, yet the more it knows the less inclined it is to believe that it knows all.

Discovery follows so fast upon discovery in these days as to make us realize more acutely than in slower times how vast a mass of nature's mysteries are still unexplored, and how much our views of what is credible and what is not may be affected by discoveries still to come. As a scientist said in commenting on this reported discovery by Professor Gates, "It is not safe, in these days of rapid advancement in scientific achievement, to deny anything."

Cotton Loss in the South.

It is estimated that at least 2,000,000 bales of cotton are lost throughout the South every year, because of the frost and scattered cotton left in the field by the pickers. According to a correspondent of the Manufacturers Record of Baltimore, a machine has been invented which will save nearly all this loss.

Maori Railways.

The Maoriland idea of building a railroad is the British idea of taking the Tugela position—climbing over obstacles regardless of cost or of the possibility of finding a way round. Maoriland has been making freak railways for forty years.—Sydney Bulletin.

Queen a Linguist.

Queen Wilhelmina of Holland is an excellent linguist, for she speaks French, German and English as fluently as her native Dutch, and she knows something besides of Italian and Russian.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Martin Kline, late of Orange Township, Deceased.

Notice is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of Martin Kline, late of Orange township, deceased have been granted to the undersigned administrator, to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payments, and those having claims or demands will make known the same without delay to

JOSEPH A. HENRIE,
Administrator.
Orangeville, R. F. D. No. 1.

Clinton Herring, Atty. 2-14-6t.*

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

Estate of Margaret M. Smith, late of Greenwood Township, Deceased.

Notice is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of Margaret M. Smith, late of Greenwood township, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned administrator to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims or demands will make known the same without delay to

WESLEY MORRIS,
Administrator.
Millville, R. F. D.

A. L. Fritz, Attorney. 2-21-6t.

ADMINISTRATRIX NOTICE.

Estate of Joseph Kalwich, late of the Borough of Centralia, Deceased.

In the estate of Joseph Kalwich, deceased, Letters have been duly granted by the Register of Wills upon the estate of Joseph Kalwich, late of the Borough of Centralia, County of Columbia and State of Pennsylvania, deceased to Elizobeth Kalwich, residing in the Borough of Centralia, Columbia County, State of Pennsylvania to whom all persons who are indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and all persons having any legal claim against or demand upon said estate, shall make the same known without delay.

ELIZABETH KALWICH,
Administratrix.

Edward J. Flynn, Attorney.
Centralia, Pa., Jan. 14, 1907. 1-17-6t.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Sallie Morgan, late of Montour township, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of Sallie Morgan, late of Montour township, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned administrator to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payments, and those having claims or demands will make known the same without delay to CHAS. H. MORGAN,
Rupert, Pa.
Administrator.

JOHN G. HARMAN, Atty.
2-7-6t*

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Sarah E. Appleman, late of Bloomsburg, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of Sarah E. Appleman, late of Bloomsburg, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned administrator to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payments, and those having claims or demands will make known the same without delay to

H. REBER WEAVER.
Administrator.

2-7-6t.

Professional Cards.

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Columbian Building 2nd Floor
Bloomsburg, Pa.

A. N. YOST,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Ent Building, Coust House Square.
Bloomsburg, Pa.

RALPH. R. JOHN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Hartman Building, Market Square
Bloomsburg, Pa.

FRED IKELER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
Office Over First National Bank.
Bloomsburg, Pa,

CLYDE CHAS. YETTER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Office in Witt's Building.
Bloomsburg, Pa.

W. H. RHAWN,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Office Corner of 3rd and Main Sts.
CATAWISSA, PA.

CLINTON HERRING.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Office with Grant Herring,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
Orangeville Wednesday each week

A. L. FRITZ.
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Office—Bloomsburg Nat'l Bank Bldg.
Bloomsburg, Pa.

J. H. MAIZE
ATTORNEY AT LAW, INSURANCE AND
EAL ESTATE AGENT
Office in Townsend's Building
Bloomsburg, Pa,

N U. FUNK
ATTORNEY AT LAW
Ent's Building, Court House Square
Bloomsburg, Pa.

SADE T. VANNATTA
(Successor to C. F. Knapp)
GENERAL INSURACE
Office 238 Iron St., Bloomsburg, Pa.
Oct. 31, 1901. tf*

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Office Liddicot building, Locust avenue

H. MONTGOMERY SMITH,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Office :—Ent building, 11-16-99

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ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Office in Wells' building over J. G. Wells' Hardware Store, Bloomsburg,
Will be in Millville on Tuesdays.

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Queen, of N. Y.	500,000	[illegible],978,915	2.08
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N. America, Phila.	3,000,000	4,[illegible],874	6.85

THE COLUMBIAN.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1907

HARRISBURG LETTER.

Special Correspondence.

Harrisburg, Pa., Feb. 19, 1907.

Upon the reassembling of the Legislature after the Spring election recess there will be "something doing." That is to say there will be a bill introduced to tax artificial gas plants, and it will be supported with such vigor and backed by such reasons as will compel even the Standard Oil company to "sit up and take notice." As a matter of fact the Standard Oil company is practically responsible for the proposed legislation. It has been asserted that that corporation contributed more than half a million dollars to the corruption fund of the campaign of last fall and some fellows of an inquiring disposition concluded to find out why Mr. Rockefeller's conspiracy had so much interest in Pennsylvania politics. They believe that they have solved the problem.

Electric light companies pay three different kinds of taxes to the State. That is they pay a tax on capital stock, on bonds and on gross earnings and the aggregate of their payments is a large sum. Their only competitors are artificial gas companies, owned in this State mainly by the Standard Oil company, which pay no taxes at all. The injustice of this has been pointed out frequently but it has not been urged seriously. It is estimated that taxing the gas companies precisely as the electric light companies are taxed would produce a revenue of at least $750,000 a year. The question will be put up to the Legislature in the near future in a way that will admit of no dodging. The express companies may be asked to contribute to the revenue of the State also.

TWO BAD ONES CRIPPLED.

It's a safe bet that two of the bad bills referred to in my letter of last week have been put to sleep finally and forever. They are the auxiliary forest reserve bill and the measure requiring hunters to take out license at an expense of a dollar each. This bill had a funny experience. It is the pet measure of the State Game Commission and it is confidently stated that its passage would have been good for $250,000 a year to that bureau. Small wonder the Commission cherished it fondly and was willing to yield to every other point in order to make that graft secure. But the expectation of those concerned will be disappointed. The measure is in committee and will remain there until the end of the session, unless the license provision is eliminated.

An attempt was made to force it through by the old tactics, the other day, but it failed. A meeting of the Committee on Fish and Game was called to consider the bill but when it was held only a few members were present and most of those were opposed to the measure. The Chairman appeared entirely willing to let the measure go over but Representative Dersham, of Union county, had a suspicion of an "African in the woodpile." Accordingly he moved that the bill be not reported out until a meeting of the committee, at which there was ample opportunity for the discussion of it, be held. The motion was unanimously adopted and the opponents of the bills felt entirely safe. They were surprised, therefore, to find it on the calandar for first reading on Monday evening.

THEY HAD TO SHOW DERSHAM.

Mr. Dersham at once went to the Chairman, Hiram J. Sedwick, of Armstrong county, for information. That gentleman said that the Secretary of the Game Commission was exceedingly anxious to have the measure expedited and that instead of calling a meeting of the committee he had gone around and seen a few of the members who were willing to have the bill reported out and that he and the Secretary did the rest. Mr. Dersham demanded that a motion to recommit be made. The Chairman protested but was notified that unless such a motion came promptly from the chairman on reaching the bill it would be made from the other side accompanied by a detailed statement of the facts. The result was the recommittal and such a crippling of the measure in popular opinion that it will not recover.

The Auxiliary Forest Reserve bill is also back in the committee with little or no chance of getting out. It had been reported out in the face of a vigorous protest and met with such an opposition that its own friends moved to recommit and have since offered to make any concession which its opponents demand. But they don't want concessions. They prefer to have a swipe at it in its present form and are ready to fire all kinds of broadsides at it if they get a chance. The indications now are, however, that it will not be reported out at all but will die of neglect in the pigeon hole.

RAILROADS FIGHTING REFORMS.

The Railroad Committee of the House had an interesting meeting on Monday afternoon of last week during which distinguished lawyers representing the Pennsylvania and Reading railroads made elaborate arguments against about all the pending railroad measures. The main point of attack was Dunsmore's railroad commission bill but the two cent a mile passenger rate bill was also broadly and bitterly denounced. Former Attorney General W. U. Hensel made the principal argument and held that the State has no legal right to create a railroad commission or to fix a rate. President Baer of the Reading road, expressed the same views in a letter addressed to the Senators and Representatives in the Legislature in which he also asserts the bald proposition that promises made before the election are not binding afterward. As Mr. Baer is a church member and professes to favor political morals of the highest standard that statement excited both surprise and regret.

Neither the letter of Mr. Baer nor the argument of Mr. Hensel had any influence on the minds of the legislators, however. The commission bill is still in committee but the two cent passenger rate bill passed Second reading on the evening of the day the arguments were presented and passed the House finally on Thursday. It isn't much of a bill but it was needed by the Contractors' combine for use in the closing hours of the Mayoralty campaign in Philadelphia. Representative Blakeslee, of Carbon county, told them about it just before the final vote was taken. He declared that the bill gives the passenger no guarantee of good service for the two cents charged and that box cars can be forced on the travelling public under the provisions of the bill. The Democrats wanted to pass a good measure, he continued, one which would hold the corporations to a full measure of responsibility. But political exigencies required expedition and the bill will probably be killed in the Senate.

CREASY HAD SOME FUN.

Representative Creasy had some fun with the majority while the trolley freight bill was under consideration the other day. His bill on that subject was turned down because it was his bill and the Homsher measure taken because he is a Republican. When the measure was on second reading, therefore, Creasy pointed out the difference between the two bills and made the Homsher bill look so cheap that its friends moved to recommit it for the purpose of adding the salient features of the Creasy bill. Of course it will still be the Homsher bill after the repairs are made but fair minded men in and out of the Legislature will understand that Mr. Creasy and his Democratic colleagues are responsible for every meritorious feature of it. If the Republicans had had their way a worthless measure which could have served no practical purpose would have been enacted and the platform pledge would have proved "a promise to the ear to be broken to the hope."

As a matter of fact the minority in the Legislature is cutting a good deal of a figure this year. Two years ago there were only fifteen in the bunch and a few of them were trained parliamentary fighters. John G. Harman, of Columbia, was a host in himself, however, and with his colleague, Mr. Creasy, put up some pretty stiff fights. Mr. Harman is greatly missed in the present session but the force has been augmented in numbers from fifteen to forty-nine and Flynn of Elk, Sipes of Fulton, Troxell of Lycoming, Enright of Northampton, and Noll of Center, always faithful and efficient are strengthened by Blakeslee of Carbon, Minehart of Franklin, Dempsey of Lackawanna, Price of Monroe, Snyder of Perry, Dersham of Union and other new members who have already revealed aptitude for the work. When the body reassembles next week there will be music in the air.

INVESTIGATION MOVES SLOWLY.

The investigation of the "Palace of Graft" has made no progress thus far. The committee held an informal session early last week at which the counsel were introduced to the members but nothing further was done. Subsequently the counsel conferred together for the best part of a day, but of course kept to themselves the subject of their conversation. Meantime the Governor has not indicated whether he will allow Treasurer Berry personal counsel or not though it is the obvious purpose of the other side to pillory Berry if possible. But counsel or no counsel Mr. Berry is ready for the fray and when the encounter comes he will get his share of fun out of it.

G. D. H.

Rheumatism

Is one of the constitutional diseases. It manifests itself in local aches and pains,—inflamed joints and stiff muscles,—but it cannot be cured by local applications. It requires constitutional treatment acting through the blood, and the best is a course of the great medicine

Hood's Sarsaparilla

which has permanently cured thousands of cases.

For testimonials of remarkable cures send for Book on Rheumatism, No. 7. C. I. Hood Co., Lowell, Mass.

GRIEF KILLS COL. CARMODY.

Senator Platt's Son-in-Law, Depressed by Scandal, Succumbs.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 21.—Francis J. Carmody, son-in-law of Senator Platt, died to-day at the home of his mother in this city of nervous breakdown, the result of grief. He had been ill here for the last eighteen weeks. He was twenty-seven years old.

The cause of his death was, it is reported here among his friends, brought about by the dissensions in the Platt-Carmody families. He married Miss Snow, daughter of the Senator's second wife, and through his father-in-law's influence became Assistant United States District Attorney in New York.

Reports of differences between him and the others of the family were circulated, and finally a New York newspaper printed an article concerning Mrs. Platt, but in which Col. Carmody's conduct was put in a most favorable light. As the story evidently came from "the inside," Col. Carmody was credited with furnishing material for the article to the paper. Col. Carmody entered a strong denial to these reports.

W. J. Oliver and Anson Bangs the men who put in the lowest bid for the construction of the Panama Canal. Their financial responsibility is being the subject of an investigation by the Panama Commission.

SPORTING NEWS.

Representatives of automobile organizations have gathered at Albany to oppose the Stevenson bill to tax seats in motor vehicles.

Miss Freda Meyer, an English lawn tennis expert, was beaten by Miss Louise Hammond on the Seventh regiment courts.

Henry S. Terhune's boat X. L. N. C. won the championship pennant of the South Shrewsbury Ice Yacht Club.

Census figures of automobile manfuacturing show a remarkable growth in the industry.

Sixteen automobiles have been entered to date for the proposed American tour of Europe.

CASTORIA.

Bears the Kind You Have Always Bought

JAP EXCLUSION DECREED

Amended Immigration Law Goes to the President.

AGE LIMIT PROVIDED

After House Agrees to Conference Report Mayor Schmitz Issues a Statement Claiming Victory for California—Have Compromised on School Question—Suit Stopped. . .

Washington, D. C., Feb. 21.—The embarrassing Japanese situation was practically adjusted, when the House of Representatives adopted the conference report on the immigration bill, which the Senate had already approved. A provision granting authority to the President to exclude Japanese and certain other alien laborers who come to the United States without passports is contained in the bill, which now goes to President Roosevelt for his signature. A treaty with Japan bringing that Government into agreement with the passport legislation will now be negotiated.

When the action of the House was made known to him Mayor Schmitz of San Francisco, who came here with the Board of Education of that city to confer with President Roosevelt and Secretary Root over the alleged discrimination against Japanese pupils of the San Francisco schools, issued a prepared statement in which it was said that the regulation excluding Japanese from the white schools will be modified in such a way that the Japanese Government will have no ground for a claim of unfair treatment. The modification of the regulation will be merely technical.

Contained in the statement issued by Mayor Schmitz is a declaration on the part of the Board of Education of its superior right over a treaty to control the public schools of San Francisco and that so far as the provisions of the treaty with the Japanese which circumscribe or prevent the board from exercising its powers they are null and void. This is construed by the Californians to be an admission on the part of the Administration of the rights of California as a State, inasmuch as the President, as they explained, had read and given his approval to the statement, although he had not exactly authorized it.

It was announced at the White House that the statement made by Mayor Schmitz and the Board of Education had been read by President Roosevelt and Secretary Root, and was entirely satisfactory to them.

D. M. Delmas,
lawyer of San Francisco who is conducting the defence of Harry K. Thaw in New York. Mr. Delmas, who is a criminal lawyer of great experience, boasts that no jury ever convicted a client of his.

ROPE BROKE TWICE.

Condemned Negro Finally Killed by Fall Through Gallows Trap.

Farmville, Va., Feb. 21.—Jesse Ruffin and Massie Hill, negroes, were hanged here for the murder of John Grubb, postmaster at Ruggles.

When the trap was sprung under Hill the rope parted and Hill plunged to the floor below. He did not lose consciousness, said that he was not much hurt and asked that the cords be taken from his ankles so he could walk back up the steps.

The cords being removed he again took his position. The trap was sprung again, and again the rope broke. This time Hill became unconscious and died in a few minutes.

Before the execution the two confessed to more than one hundred crimes, among which were several murders.

Eight Suffering from Trichinosis.

New York, Feb. 21.—There are eight patients in Bellevue Hospital suffering from Trichinosis and the physicians fear an epidemic of this generally fatal disease. All of the patients live in the lower East Side. As the disease may be avoided by proper care in cooking pork, the Bellevue physicians wish to warn the public that the only way to prevent the disease is to cook all pork thoroughly.

$50,000 a Year for Bryce.

London, Feb. 20.—It is said that James Bryce's salary as Ambassador to the United States will be $50,000 a year and that he will receive an allowance of $10,000 to meet the expense of his outfit and his installation in his residence at Washington.

Kidney Disease Kills.

Thousands Never Suspect That They Have It.

It is now generally admitted that diseases of the kidneys and bladder constitute the greatest source of disease. Cure these and we remove the cause of nearly all ailments of the Liver, Blood, Stomach and Bowels. But the approach of Kidney disease is so sly and gradual that the first symptoms may not be noticed. Here are some of the most common symptoms of this dangerous disease:

Discolored or dark urine, sometimes excessive and of pale color.
Unusual desire to urinate, especially at night.
"Brick Dust" deposits, sometimes containing albumen and blood.
Swelling around eyes, ankles and abdomen.
Drowsiness and a constant tired feeling.
Pale, hot and dry skin.
Pain in the back, headache, cramps in the legs.
Bowels constipated, digestion impaired.
Rheumatic pains in the joints and muscles.

If you have any of the above symptoms your kidneys need immediate attention, and Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy should be taken at once. Do you know what will happen if you neglect these symptoms? Bright's Disease, most terrible, is nearly always the outcome. Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy has cured thousands of kidney disease, and we have the positive proof. It will cure you. Send to Dr. David Kennedy's Sons, Rondout, N. Y., for a free sample bottle and medical booklet. Large bottles $1.00, at all druggists.

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Our 2nd surplus stock sale will eclipse all previous ones, both as to price reduction and the enormous stocks of fine merchandise.

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Use the letters contained in the text: "WETMORE'S COCOANUT," and form as many words as you can, using letters either backward or forward, but do not use any letter in same word more times than it appears in "WETMORE'S COCOANUT." For example, the words wet, ate, too, etc. The person forming the greatest number of words using the letters in the text will receive $100 in cash; for the next largest list we will give $75; for the next $25 cash, and for each of the next ten largest lists we will give $10 in gold. In case two or more people tie then that prize will be divided equally between such persons.

If you are good at word making you can secure a valuable prize, as the Wetmore Company intends giving many handsome, special souvenir prizes to the persons sending them a list containing over fifteen words. Write your name on list of words (number) and enclose the same postpaid with your name and address, and you will receive a free sample package of Wetmore's Cocoanut.

This word contest will be carefully and conscientiously conducted, and is solely for the purpose of further advertising and introducing Wetmore's Cocoanut in new localities. If you are able to make a good list of words and answer promptly, you will stand an equal opportunity to secure one of the valuable prizes.

We intend spending a large amount of money in the distribution of prizes in this contest and assure you that your result will be most gratifying. It costs nothing to enter the contest, but we will be pleased to have you tell us whether your groceryman handles Wetmore's Cocoanut or not. Write your name plainly and send list as early as possible. Address

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